

月舢
刊版

SAMPAN

十二月號中文內容提要：
 華埠十四日凌晨開始停電卅一小時
 中華文化協會展開活動中心計劃
 牛頓中文學校小學生日藝園地
 海外中華文化中心舉行文藝雅集
 公校教育總監出席十三日華埠社區會議
 麻州民主黨委員會華埠舉行籌款餐會
 土地用途規劃修正案公聽發言踴躍
 大波士頓區各教會聖誕慶祝活動一覽

Zoning Amendment Would Give Communities A Voice In Medical Institution Expansion Plans

A proposed amendment to the Boston Zoning Code which would grant the City greater control and give communities a voice in medical expansion plans received widespread support at a Zoning Commission hearing November 13.

More than two dozen neighborhood leaders and city and state officials testified that the proposed amendment would help preserve communities

threatened by medical expansion, while a handful of hospital spokespersons stated it would impose a "cumbersome" public review process which would "create hardship" for the health care organizations.

The zoning amendment, co-sponsored by the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA) and the Boston Redevelopment Auth-

ority (BRA), would make medical institutions and accessory facilities forbidden or conditional uses throughout the city. Prior to expanding into areas designated for conditional use, medical institutions would be compelled under the amendment to submit their plans for review at a public hearing with the BRA and concerned community groups and to obtain approval of their projects by the city's Board of Appeals. Urban renewal areas, planned development areas, small extensions and free standing structures on land currently used by medical institutions, and buildings or land for which a certificate of need has been filed by October 27, 1981 would be exempt from the restrictions of the amendment.

Consideration of the amendment comes in the wake of Tufts-New England Medical Center's (T-NEMC) unannounced acquisition of two buildings at 15 and 35 Kneeland Street earlier this year. The buildings house eleven garment companies and 800 jobs, many of which are held by Chinatown residents. The amendment, if adopted, would not prevent the medical center from evicting tenants or raising rents in buildings it now owns, but it would prohibit the conversion of buildings zoned for manufacturing and retail business or office purposes into

medical uses without going through the public review and approval process beforehand. BRA Director Robert Ryan testified, "This application process (required by the proposed amendment) will insure far in advance knowledge of medical institution expansion." In this way, he continued, the City and citizens will have sufficient time to determine the effects of the expansion plans on the housing and commercial needs of the community and on the tax base of the city.

"This amendment will impose an orderly process on the growth and development of medical institutions. We're not trying to interfere with internal affairs of the institutions, but we feel the physical expansion of medical institutions must be coordinated with the City," Ryan said.

CCBA President Billy Chin stated that while Chinatown wishes to remain on good terms with Tufts, the community has a right to be kept apprised of their development plans. "Tufts-New England Medical Center has many parcels of vacant land which have remained undeveloped for years, but they continue their land acquisitions. . . (T-NEMC's) expansion must be controlled. We feel the approval of this zoning amendment is the only way to maintain control over the medical institution's expansion."

Medical institution uses are currently allowed in retail business and office districts, which represents most of the land in the Chinese community south of Kneeland Street. Under the proposed amendment, this area, where much of Tufts expansion has occurred in past years, would be redesignated for conditional uses. The remainder of Chinatown north of Kneeland Street, now zoned for light manufacturing and forbidden to medical uses, would not be affected by the amendment.

Other Chinatown representatives echoed Chin's concern. Robert Bickerton, executive director of the Quincy Community School Council, said, "We believe that it is time, and the time is long overdue, for Tufts to engage and medical institutions to engage in a feasible and a reasonable dialogue with the community."

"What we're asking here today is to fill the gap, a glaring massive gap, in our public review process over what is supposed to be development for the public good," contended Ed Crotty, acting executive director of the Chinese American Civic Association. "Whether it is out of indifference to the impact on the community or else simple ignorance, we cannot allow institutions, with their land and material wealth and the ability to expand their stature, to make unilateral decisions that are going to impact on the community," stated Glen Hudloff, a member of Chinatown Housing and Land Development Task Force. Richard Murphy, staff director

Continued on page 8

Boston Edison Official Says Cause Of Chinatown Blackout Remains A Mystery

By Edward McInnis and Mary Lin

The cause of an underground cable fire that knocked out electric power to Chinatown for the better part of a weekend may never be known, according to Walter Salvi, spokesman for Boston Edison Company. The fire, which blazed suddenly in a manhole at Chauncy and Essex Streets at 1:00 a.m. Saturday November 14, shut down the Edison power plant on Kingston Street which supplies electricity to the downtown area that includes Chinatown, the garment district, the combat zone and the Washington Street shopping district. And, although Jordan Marsh and Filene's department stores had power restored by 11 a.m. that same day, Chinatown did not have its lights turned back on until 7:37 Sunday morning.

Salvi said that the underground fire destroyed seven cables feeding the Chinatown area, one of which was an older direct current cable. "We know that the cables burned up down there but we don't know why. We have a suspicion that it was the direct current cable, but we don't know for sure because all the evidence was destroyed. All that was left was ashes."

Thus many Chinatown residents were forced to spend the cold night without heat or lights. Some left their homes to stay with friends or relatives in other parts of the city or in the suburbs. But most simply endured the blackout at home. Leung Rung, who lives on Oxford Street, said, "Me and my family stayed home all day and went to bed early. We couldn't cook anything. Most of the shops were closed." A resident of Tyler Street said, "We had no heat but we cooked with gas. We just stayed home all day."

Most of the shops and restaurants attempted to do business, as Saturday is normally the busiest day of the week. Tung Xuan Moc, owner of Tan Fat Fish Market of Beach Street, said, "We lost some fish and lobsters because of lack of refrigeration. Usually business is good on Saturday but that day it wasn't very good. We closed down at 2 o'clock." Mary

Yee, an employee at Silky Way clothing store and gift shop, said, "We were open three or four hours, but it was very hard because there was no light. Saturday is our best day and we lost two thirds of our business."

Some shops, however, refused to let the blackout interfere with their business. Kwong Hing Chan, employee at Lun Fat Company Grocery Store on Tyler Street, said, "We put all the vegetables outside to attract the customers. Inside we lit Chinese candles. Our business ran quite well that day. The vegetables must have been an attraction. One interesting thing was that several people came to Chinatown with flashlights to shop."

Chan went on to say, "There was a definite feeling of lack of security. I didn't see any policemen in Chinatown during the day. We could imagine possible chaos after dark, so we closed early."

Despite some fears, however, there were no reported problems after dark. In fact, one teenager, who lives in Chinatown, said, "It was fun. We stayed out on the street playing hide and seek. We hope it will happen again."

One restaurant that did stay open after dark was Bo Shek on Beach Street. Equipped with gas ovens and special gas lights, they cooked meals for local residents from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. One worker there commented, "I couldn't estimate the amount of food we sold. But we worked non-stop until we ran out at 7 o'clock."

Some residents expressed resentment that the big downtown department stores had power restored so quickly while Chinatown had to suffer the night without electricity. In response, Salvi said, "All the damage was south of West Street. It was just a matter of where the damage was."

He went on to explain that the downtown area supplied with electricity by the Kingston Street plant is bisected by West Street. Even though the fire at Chauncy and Essex Streets affected only the southern side of West Street, the entire station shut down

automatically to enable work crews to isolate the damage and then return the power to the undamaged areas more quickly. Thus, once the break was pinpointed on the southern side, electricity to the northern side, including the department stores, was restored.

Temporary jumper cables were laid down from the power station to the manhole at Chauncy and Essex Streets bypassing the damaged area while permanent lines were being installed. The cables were laid right on the street, and covered with wooden boards and metal planks to permit the passage of vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Edison crews were working around the clock to install the permanent cables.



Thousand Pieces of Gold traces the true story of a Chinese pioneer woman, Lalu Nathoy, in her life-long struggle for freedom in 19th century China and America. (See book review on page 4.)



Sponsor of the Month

J.S. Waterman & Sons — Eastman Funeral Service wishes the Chinese Community of Greater Boston a very happy and prosperous Holiday Season.



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The next issue of SAMPAN will be published on January 14. Articles, advertisements and other information for publication must be received by January 4. Camera-ready ads will be accepted through January 11.

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Fuel And Rent Assistance Applications Now Being Accepted

Action for Boston Community Development (ABCD), Inc. has begun its 1981-1982 Fuel Assistance Program for Boston, Brookline and Newton. The program will once again assist low-income households with fuel bills, utility bills and, in some cases, renters whose heat is included in their rent.

The amount of fuel assistance a household can qualify for depends on income and size of household. All eligible households may receive some level of assistance, with the neediest clients receiving the largest payments.

Income from all members of the household 18 years of age and older must be reported when calculating total household income. Income guidelines are as follows:

Household Size	Total Gross Yearly Income
1	\$ 7,543
2	9,953
3	11,988
4	14,272
5	16,556
6	18,839
7	19,267
8	20,955
Over 8	Add \$2070 for each additional member

When visiting an intake office, applicants must bring proof of income for household and a copy of a fuel or utility bill. Only bills that are currently dated and unpaid can be considered for payment. Without both documents, an application cannot be processed.

This year's program includes a provision for rent assistance. Applicants for rent assistance must meet the same income eligibility guidelines as for fuel assistance. Their rent must include the cost of heating the home.

In addition to fuel and rent assistance or to obtain further information by calling ABCD at 357-6031, Allston/Brighton APAC at 783-1485 (Chinese and English), Dorchester APAC at 288-2700, South End APAC at 267-7400 (Chinese and English), Brookline Health Department at 232-9020 ext. 400 or Newton Human Services Department at 552-7170.

Guest Commentary

Support Petition Drive For Better And Equal Education In Boston Public Schools

By Suzanne Lee
Chinatown People's
Progressive Association

Once again the Chinese community must fight for one of its most basic needs and rights—for our children's education in the Boston Public Schools.

Seventy per cent of the student population in Boston schools are minorities. So with Proposition 2½, federal funding cuts and the city's fiscal crisis, the schools are an easy target for budget cuts. The city doesn't care about our children's education. Mayor Kevin White demonstrated this when he was ready to close the schools last spring and froze the school budget at the same amount as three years ago, even though inflation has risen over 30 per cent.

The impact of the budget cuts are being felt at all levels. Twenty-seven schools have been closed. Many services and programs have been cut, such as the English Language Center, Kindergarten One and English as a Second Language (ESL).

Primarily because of layoffs, but also because of regular retirement and "early retirement" incentives to get teachers to quit voluntarily, fewer than 1,500 teachers remain in the Boston public school system. Teachers' aides, including bilingual program

aides, have been cut from many classrooms. As a consequence, the school system now allows 36 students for every teacher, and in one case, 58 students to one teacher.

General school conditions have worsened because of overcrowded classrooms, confused teacher and student assignments, lack of school supplies (such as books, paper and pencils) and lack of substitute teachers.

The virtual elimination of school bus monitors last year has made travel to and from school more dangerous. Three elementary school students have already been injured by cars while getting off the buses.

What else can be in store for our children? Boston School Superintendent Robert Spillane is still pushing for more teacher layoffs and recently announced his proposal to shorten each student's enrollment in the bilingual program from three years to two years. Opportunities for our children to get quality education will become even less with each new cut.

The Chinatown People's Progressive Association (CPPA) feels that this downhill trend in the schools can only be changed by strong and united public action in Chinatown. Several groups of Chinese parents, teachers and community people are already ex-

pressing their concerns to city hall and the school committee. CPPA is part of this effort and has issued bilingual fact sheets and petitions calling for improved conditions in the schools.

The petition demands that the city, the mayor and the school committee provide:

- Sufficient funds for equal and quality education that is significantly more than the present \$210 million.

- Real and effective communications with bilingual parents and parental input, including translations of notices and at meetings, hearings on transfers of programs and bilingual parent liaisons.

- An adequate three-year bilingual education system, including full staffing with Chinese ESL and bilingual subject teachers and parent liaisons without further cuts.

- Personnel to ensure the safety of our children.

- Standard curriculum.
- Competent administration of lunch money, transportation and other problems (that is, improvement of the present system).

The petition drive is one way our community can unite, express our concerns to government and plan for future activities to save our schools. For more information, contact CPPA, 27 Beach St., 3rd floor, telephone 338-7436.

Boston Gas Now Has Chinese Bill Translator

A Chinese bill translator is now available to Boston Gas customers.

The translator contains a fac-

simile of a Boston Gas bill with each section translated into Chinese, and is designed to help members of the Chinese community who are not bilingual to understand their gas bills.

"It was a cooperative effort of the company and the South Cove Community Health Center," said Beverly A. Munn, an urban affairs specialist at Boston Gas, adding that Health Center staff members provided all the translations.

Munn stressed that the translator has been printed for the benefit of Boston Gas customers in the Chinese community and urges people to keep them for future reference.

Persons may obtain the translator at the following locations:

Boston Chinese: Youth Essential Services, 199 Harrison Avenue.

Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Assn., 14 Oxford Street.

South Cove Community Health Center, 885 Washington Street, from Mrs. Esther Ang, director. Tai Tung Village, 232 Harrison Avenue.

They will also be available at two Boston Gas Neighborhood pay stations: Melvin's Pharmacy, 1588 Commonwealth Ave., Brighton; and Stop & Shop, 155 Harvard Street, Brookline.

The Boston Gas payment station on the 14th floor of One Beacon Street in downtown Boston will also have copies of the Chinese translators, as will the community affairs department on the 15th floor.

QSCC Offers Ski Trips

The Recreation Program of the Quincy School Community Council has been sponsoring ski trips at \$15-17 a day for the past two years. It is made possible by the Youth Enrichment Services (Y.E.S.), a privately funded non-profit organization. This winter, they are providing ski equipment, instruction and transportation for a even lower rate - \$15 a day.

If you are 13 to 17 years old, you don't need any experience to join us. First time skiers will go to a beginner's slope for basic training. Ski areas include: the Waterville Valley and the Wildcat in New Hampshire, the Berkshire East and Butternut in Massachusetts, Attitash and Pico in Vermont and 50 other major ski areas.

Stop by the Quincy School Community Council Gym office to pick up an application, 885 Washington Street, Boston, 3:00 -9:00 p.m., Contact person: Lai Lai Sheung

Call For Public To Participate In Drawing Of Districts

Boston City Councillor Rosemarie E. Sansone one of the proponents of district representation has called upon all interested citizens, community groups, and local colleges to offer their suggestions and ideas for how the districts should be drawn under the new structure of city government accepted by voters on November 3rd.

A City Council committee has

been formed to begin holding public hearings across the city so that the districts can be drawn within the 90 days mandated by law.

In order for this process to be fair and equitable, all interested citizens and community groups must participate. I will make every effort to encourage and facilitate this participation," said Sansone.

The two binding ballot questions provide that members of the

City Council and School Committee be elected from nine districts with four at-large members and will take effect in 1983. The two referenda which were narrowly defeated in 1977, picked up support across the city, passing in this year's municipal election with 54.5% of the vote.

All interested parties are urged to call or write Councillor Sansone at her City Hall office with ideas and suggestions.

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All donations are welcome and are tax deductible. They will help support the continuation and growth of the newspaper.

Advertising Rates: \$5 per column inch, \$30 per quarter page, \$150 per half page and \$275 per full page. There are surcharges for Chinese translation and Chinese typesetting.

Send letters, news items, advertising and other information for publication to SAMPAN, c/o CACA Multi-service Center, 18 Oxford St., Boston, MA 02111. Telephone: (617) 426-8673 or 426-2768.

The SAMPAN is mailed free upon request. If you plan a change of address, write or call our office to continue to receive this newspaper.

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Do you know that the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 contains provisions aimed at stimulating savings via reinvestment of utility dividends?

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Book Review

A Woman's Fight For Freedom

THOUSAND PIECES OF GOLD
by Ruthanne Lum McCunn,
Design Enterprises of San Francisco,
San Francisco, 1981. 308 p.
\$5.95

By May Seto

"Wash thoroughly. You will be stripped for auction... She had been duped, she realized. This: the dingy basement room, the blank faces of women and girls stripped of hope, the splintered boards beneath her feet, the auction block. This was her America."

This is how San Francisco greeted Lalu Nathoy in 1872. Gone were the visions of gold overflowing in the streets. As reality overwhelmed her dreams, Lalu quickly discovered that sojourning from China to this country merely meant a transferral from one form of bondage to another.

Thousand Pieces of Gold not only brings us the biographical recount of a Chinese woman in pioneer American, but explores through her experiences those forces which psychologically incarcerated Chinese women in feudalistic China and nascent America. Tradition, law and social attitudes relentlessly conspired against Lalu as she fought to regain control of her destiny.

Lalu's childhood distinguished her from other thirteen-year-old girls in China during the mid-1800's. Her father agreed to put his daughter to work in the fields in place of a dismissed laborer to help ease his debts. At that time, the natural alternative would have been to sell Lalu as a servant girl either for immediate monetary return or just to relieve the family of another mouth to feed.

In an attempt to reassure Lalu, who feared being sold, her father calls her his *qianjin*, or thousand pieces of gold. Unaware of what the future holds for his daughter, this name of endearment ironically portends and aptly describes the humiliating life she will be compelled to lead for years to come. For now, though, her parents choose to keep Lalu in the family.

The price paid for this decision manifests itself in Lalu's deteriorating attractiveness as a candidate for marriage. Traditional feminine attributes like tiny

"golden lotus" feet and soft supple hand could not survive hard farm labor. Her feet sprout after the unbinding and her hands become rough and calloused. Perhaps the greatest psychological stigma, aside from these ostensibly physical handicaps, is the difficulty for the villagers to reconcile a woman performing male tasks.

Upon Lalu turning eighteen, her mother struggles with the anomalies that characterize her daughter as neither "snake nor dragon." Social obstinance classifies Lalu as a man by occupation, and of course, as a woman biologically. She, however, is less concerned with this dilemma than her mother, and quite the contrary, feels very content with the situation, being totally oblivious to the anxieties of finding a mate. But for her mother, the least important issue here is the happiness of her daughter.

This question never becomes resolved, for Lalu is captured by bandits. The gang's actions seem limitlessly depraved—whether it be the insulting gesture of leaving Lalu's father two small bags of soybean seeds in payment for his only daughter or the cruel lottery created by them that offers Lalu's virginity as a prize to the winner. Regardless of which is worse, Lalu is clearly treated as a commodity.

Her courage and defiance find expression in her first attempt for freedom. She tries to escape from the bandits, but is unsuccessful. Instead, they decide to sell her to a Madam. Thus rears her second bid for freedom. She offers her jewelry to the Madam to buy her own independence. The Madam refuses and sells her to Li Ma, a broker who specializes in selling Chinese women as slaves in America.

Upon her arrival in this country, she is put out on the auction block. For Lalu, the touted "land of the free" seemingly promises little more than another setting for a life wrought by others. Where will it end? Lalu watches time and again as she is bartered away for soybean seeds or sold for \$3000 here, \$2000 there. Never does her individual human worth come into consideration. Her destiny slips through her own fingers into the clutches of the bandits, the Madam, her parents, society, the

unspoken law of tradition—into the hands of anyone and anything but her own.

How does a woman maintain her sanity when overwhelming forces propel her life into one long nightmare? Psychological defenses must be developed, as is evident in the chilling advice of a young woman who, like Lalu, awaits verdict on her fate on the auction block. "You must learn," she says, "as I have to let your mind take flight. Then you won't feel, and if you don't feel, nothing anyone does can hurt you."

These pitiable words resound with self-defeat. Society has already sought to reduce her to a machine-like creature void of human emotion, but with the inner willful destruction of feeling, she will bring to life what was previously only a societal misconception. She will have lost her own internal value as a human being.

As if the omnipresent dilemma of sexism were not sufficient, Lalu found that in America she also must confront racism.

She discovers that the multi-tiered democratic system which this country functions under boasts separate interpretations of the law. The clearest case arises when Lalu learns from a black man that a civil war has been fought to abolish slavery. This can't be, she ponders, for she remains a slave. Charlie, an Irishman who befriends her, explains that the war eliminated bondage of blacks, but there are a different set of laws applicable to Chinese. Auction blocks and slave contracts are legally forbidden, but these laws were never enforced. This is how her master could continue to maintain her under his control without fear of repercussions from the law.

Her slavemaster is Hong King, the Chinese saloon owner who buys Lalu on the San Francisco auction block. He can be categorized as a transpacific exploiter, exporting and exerting a pernicious element in this society. It is the Hong Kings of the world that encourage and preserve the institutions that bind the Lalus of the universe to slavery. The oppressive circumstances drive Lalu into profound desperation and to plot the murder of Hong King.



Before she has the chance to implement her plan, Charlie wins her in a poker game from Hong King. Essentially, he wins her freedom for her. The existing societal and legal framework make it impossible for her to attain it alone. Whether under the Chinese or American structure, her freedom is treated as a product to be bought and sold. Therefore, the same methods must be used to gain it back, whether it is a card game or selling your jewelry.

Perhaps one of the most potent examples of how the power of law can shatter dreams materializes when she decides, with her new found freedom, to buy land and start a business. Her plans crumble with the discovery that there is a law which forbids Chinese to own land.

Lalu eventually does find happiness. However, the damaging residue from a life of hardship and abuse leaves indelible scars. Not only does she delay marriage until in her late years, but she can never reconcile the thought of bearing

children.

Lalu's life is symbolic because it embraces key injustices committed in history on three levels: those against Chinese in this country, against women in China, and against Chinese women in America.

McCunn is economical and succinct with her words and ideas. The power of her style lies in her ability to use each of Lalu's experiences to revive those parts of history that demand our utmost attention, the prejudices practiced against our ancestors in this country.

Thousand Pieces of Gold is not just a biographical novel of a unique and courageous Chinese woman on the American frontier, but a riveting account of the fear, isolation, desperation and confusion that Lalu encounters through countless blatant forms of discrimination. She was a truly remarkable woman—a model of defiance and tenacity, and someone that we can all learn a little bit from.

Minority Journalists Program At UC Berkeley Seeking Applicants

The Summer Program for Minority Journalists, a nationally recognized professional training program in journalism, has begun its annual search for aspiring newspaper reporters.

The 1982 session will be held June 20 through Sept. 3 at the University of California at Berkeley. Those selected will be trained intensively for 11 weeks by a faculty of prominent journalists

and then placed as full-time reporters on U.S. daily newspapers and wire services.

The program, which has been described by past graduates as a "journalistic boot camp," began in 1969 at Columbia University and moved to UC Berkeley in 1976. Dedicated to increasing minority representation in the newsroom, the program has trained and placed more than 160 jour-

nalists. At present, about 5 percent of the reporters and editors working on U.S. daily newspapers are members of minority groups.

Applications are now being sought from minorities preferably between the ages of 21 and 35 and who have a strong determination to succeed in print journalism.

Applicants must demonstrate a potential for journalistic reporting and writing, have a strong command of English grammar, spelling and syntax and a typing speed of at least 35 words a minute.

Eligibility is limited to those with little or no professional experience on daily newspapers or to newspaper reporters with less than a year's experience.

Persons returning to school next fall are not eligible as program graduates because graduates will be expected to begin full-time jobs in the fall. A college degree is not required.

Participants will receive free tuition, room and board on the Berkeley campus and a small

stipend.

The Summer Program is a project of the Institute for Journalism Education, a nonprofit educational corporation with offices in Berkeley and Washington D.C. It is supported by contributions from the newspaper industry and private foundations.

For applications and further information, write: The Summer Program for Minority Journalists, School of Journalism, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 or call (415) 642-5962.

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Our deepest thanks to
Lee Ong Chun
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possible for the Chinese community.

The SAMPAN Staff
Wishes the Community
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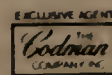


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Janice Mirikitani And The Courage To Speak Out, To Seek, To Share

By Lucy Chen

Clad in a black jumpsuit, a cotton one by day, a taffeta one by night, Janice Mirikitani is striking.

She flew to Boston from San Francisco to participate in the symposium on "The Japanese American Internment Experience" at Tufts University. Janice stood before a microphone in Alumnae Lounge on the evening of November 10 and sang her poetry to her audience. Her voice, rich and distinct despite a cold, released the anger, the joy, the sadness captured in her writings. "Expression is my only means of survival," the poetess once said.

For Mirikitani, poetry, especially third world poetry, is more than a matter of aesthetics. "I feel that there is so much abstract poetry, to me that's escapism. I don't want to escape anymore. I've spent all my life attempting to escape. Now I feel that the only way to deal with pain, the only way to deal with horror, the only way to deal with a condition is to look at it, and to look at it so deeply that I don't have to be terrified of it anymore. That's the function of poetry for me, to be able to go deep down, wherever that horror is and bring it out."

She started writing poems as an undergraduate at UCLA. Her poems were "imitative" she recalls; her only models were the white poets taught in school. The Third World Strike in 1968 marked the beginning of change for Mirikitani and her poetry.

"I didn't have a real strong sense of who I was. The strike experience, with a lot of Asian Americans coming together and saying we do have an identity that we have to begin to celebrate and affirm, gave a lot of us courage.

This courage to speak out, to seek and share her feelings as an Asian American woman is infused into Mirikitani's personality and poetry today. Her poems, political, rooted in real life experiences, have become her own.

She pauses during the interview to light a cigarette and draws her long hair over her left shoulder. "The reason why I write about the concentration camp experience is not so much that I directly experienced it because I did not," she continues, exhaling smoke along with words. "I was an infant in the camps, so I don't remember anything about the experience. But I do see the effect that it has on my family. I see the effect that it has on my community."

Her parents, second generation Japanese Americans, were incarcerated at Tule Lake. They had refused to talk about the experience until recently. She received a transcript of her mother's testimony at the redress hearings in the mail. "When I saw it I cried for about an hour," Mirikitani's latest poem, *Breaking Silence*, is built around her mother's testimony.

Though the internment of Japanese Americans took place nearly forty years ago, she feels that the internment of people of color and poor people as well, is an ongoing situation in America. The ghettos, the barrios, the reservations and rural slums are the concentration camps of today. As she points out, "a concentration camp is the isolation and deprivation of any targeted group of people," and the possibility of leaving the concentration camps of the ghettos is slim.

Monetary reparation for the Japanese Americans interned during World War II is important because racism continues to exist in America. Mirikitani feels that the only way to arouse the consciousness of the American government is to tug at its purse strings. The money, however, could never repay the "material, emotional, psychological, social, and cultural losses suffered by Japanese Americans."

Besides writing poetry, Mirikitani is employed as the program director at the Glide Urban Center in San Francisco. She has co-edited four Asian American anthologies. She has a fourteen year old daughter, Tianne. "It's a learning experience for me to be a mother," she remarks.

She regrets the distance between



herself and her own mother. Growing up in the predominantly white town of Petaluma, California, she feels that it was her grandmother who gave her the strength to accept the Japanese part of her identity. Although they could not talk to one another due to the language barrier, she sensed the emotional attachment between her grandmother and herself.

As an Asian American woman, Mirikitani is concerned with the relationship between women. "We destroy ourselves through competitiveness, because we're programmed to do that. It's so much easier to turn against your own especially for women. If the measure of your worth is based on physical appearance, then all you have to do is trash somebody to feel better about yourself. What kind of convoluted value system is that?"

She has never joined the women's movement because

racism outranks sexism on her list of grievances. Her poem, *MS.*, deals with the racism which exists in the institutionalized, feminist movement.

She feels, however, that Asian American women must begin to "embrace (their) power," in order to free themselves from the need to gain control by being manipulative. She feels that all Asian Americans need to understand power. "We have been programmed not to utilize power in this country. My stepfather understands about power. He understands that money is power. He understands that white is power. It's a question of what you do with your perception of it. A lot of us go around denying that power exists. We have to begin to embrace it."

In order to embrace, to understand poetess Janice Mirikitani, one must turn to her poems:

FOR MY FATHER

He came over the ocean
carrying Mt. Fuji on
his back/Tule Lake on his chest
hacked through the brush
of deserts
and made them grow
strawberries

we stole berries
from the stem
we could not afford them
for breakfast

his eyes held
nothing
as he whipped us
for stealing.

the desert had dried
his soul.

wordless
he sold
the rich,
full berries
to hakujines
whose children
to point at
our eyes

they ate fresh
strawberries
with cream

father,
i wanted to scream
at your silence.
your strength.
was a stranger
i could never
touch.

iron
in your eyes
to shield
the pain
to shield desert-like wind
from patches
of strawberries
grown
from
tears.

AUGUST 6

Yesterday
a thousand cranes
were flying.
Hiroshima,
your children
still dying
and they said
it saved many lives

the great white heat
that shook flesh from bone
melted bone
to dust

and they said
it was merciful

yesterday
a thousand cranes
were flying.
Obachan
offered omame
to her radiant buddha
incense smoking miniature
mushrooms
her lips moving
in prayer
for sister they found
tattooed to the ground
a fleshless shadow on Hiroshima soil
and they said
Nagasaki

Yesterday
a woman
bore a child
with fingers
growing from her neck
shoulder
emntv

and they said
the arms race

Today
a thousand cranes
are flying
and in expensive waiting rooms
of Hiroshima, California
are blood counts
sucked by the white death
and they said
it might happen again

tonight
while
everyone sleeps
memoryless
the night wind
flutters like a thousand wings
how many ears will hear
the whisper
"Hiroshima"
from a child's
armless shoulder
puckered
like a kiss?

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

800 BOYLSTON STREET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02199

FRANCIS M. STASZESKY
PRESIDENT AND
CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

November 20, 1981

Dear Customer:

I am taking this opportunity to write to you to explain the circumstances surrounding the power failure that affected much of the downtown area Saturday. We recognize the inconvenience the outage caused many of our customers and appreciate the cooperation received by our crews who worked to restore service.

The power failed at about 1:00 a.m. when a fire in a manhole cut seven major lines to the downtown area. The cause of the fire is still under investigation. By 10 o'clock Saturday morning, we were able to restore service to the Northern section because cables serving that area were not damaged. Unfortunately, service to the Southern section surrounding the fire-damaged manhole at Chauncy and Essex Streets could not be restored until temporary lines bypassing the manhole were installed and energized early Sunday morning.

Every effort was made to complete that work as quickly and efficiently as possible. However, splicing relatively large cables, in this case to feed power around the damaged manhole, is a complex and time-consuming job. The need to complete the splicing first was the main reason power could not be restored sooner. Boston Edison employees are now replacing the temporary lines with new permanent cables, and we expect to have that work completed in the next several days.

Again, we recognize the inconvenience and concern caused by the outage and appreciate the cooperation we received in restoring service.

Sincerely,

Judy Yung In Search Of The Past

By Edward McInnis

Today, Angel Island is a bucolic state park in the cool blue waters of San Francisco Bay where people can go for a picnic or to just relax. But for three decades, it was the site of a crowded detention camp that was part of a systematic attempt to exclude Chinese from entering the U.S. Almost 175,000 Chinese passed through Angel Island and many, reacting to the hardship of detention and interrogation, expressed their feelings in poetry carved into the wooden walls of the barracks. Judy Yung, whose father spent time in those barracks, was so moved when she first saw the poems that she spent five years, along with Him Mark Lai and Genny Lim, putting together the book: *Island - Poetry and History of Chinese Im-*

migrants on Angel Island 1910-1940.

In Boston recently to do research on her new project about the history of Chinese women in America, Yung explained that Angel Island existed during the period of the Chinese exclusion laws when immigration authorities sought to bar as many Chinese from entering the U.S. as possible. Most of the prospective immigrants claimed kinship to Chinese already in the U.S. as the basis for their entry. Immigration authorities conducted cross-examinations of the immigrants after extensive interrogation of their kin. Many of the questions involved minute details of family affairs and village life and often became quite lengthy. Some detainees spent up to two years on Angel Island.

The poetry reflects their feelings of sadness, humiliation, longing for their family, anger at American injustice, anger at China's weakness, desire for revenge and fantasies of escape. Written in the form of classical Chinese Poetry, Judy Yung said that the poems could have been lost forever.

"Angel Island had been forgotten," she said. "Then a park ranger found the poems on the walls in 1970. We went out there to look at them. The second and third generation can't read Chinese so we started translating the poems. Then we became interested in finding out who these people were. We started talking to people. We talked to workers, officials, visitors. We all had full-time jobs so we worked on evenings and weekends. It took five



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids for M.B.T.A. Contract No. 097-120 (Project Value 500) will be received by the Director of Construction, at the Contract Administration Office, 5th Floor, 50 High Street, Boston, MA 02110, until two o'clock (2:00 p.m.) on January 14, 1982. Immediately thereafter, in a designated room, the proposals will be opened and read publicly.

The above-numbered Contract is more fully described as follows: (CLASS 1 — GENERAL TRANSPORTATION) SECTION ONE LINE CONSTRUCTION — PART B, SOUTHWEST CORRIDOR PROJECT, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The work consists of demolition; site preparation; fencing; rodent control; walls; excavation; railroad protection; and construction; in the Corridor from Harcourt Street to approximately 400 feet east of Berkeley Street, bridges at Dartmouth Street, Clarendon Street, Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street, utility crossings, supporting structure including that for the future Back Bay Station, slab for transit and railroad structure, ventilation structures, electrical and mechanical work, equipment installation, grading, drainage and paving.

This Contract is subject to a financial assistance contract between the M.B.T.A. and the U.M.T.A. of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Each prospective bidder proposing to bid on this Project must be prequalified in accordance with the Authority's "Procedures Governing Classification and Rating of Prospective Bidders." Copies may be obtained from the Contract Administration office at the above address. Requests for prequalification for this Project will not be accepted by the Authority after the tenth (10th) day preceding the date set for the opening of bids.

Prequalified bidders may obtain from the Contract Administration Office a "Request for Proposal Form" which must be properly filled out and submitted for approval.

Bidding documents may be obtained from the Contract Administration Office at the address above from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., AFTER November 26, 1981, Monday through Friday, at a charge of \$100.00. Half-size drawings may be requested for convenience purposes only, at a charge of \$50.00 per set. The Authority's General Requirements and Covenants (1978 Edition of Division I), as amended, are available at a charge of \$5.00 per copy; the Authority's Standard Specifications, Construction, dated January 1980, are available at a charge of \$15.00 per copy; and Other Geotechnical Data Reports and the Geotechnical Interpretive Reports for Section One may be purchased at a charge of \$30.00 per volume. (NONE OF THESE CHARGES ARE REFUNDABLE).

Bidding documents will be mailed by parcel post upon request and receipt of an additional postage and handling charge of Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00), payable by separate check. If requested, documents will be forwarded by Air Freight, where such service is available, at the expense of the plan holder.

This Contract contains a fuel and asphalt price adjustment clause.

Bidders attention is directed to Appendix 1, Goals and Timetables for Female and Minority Participation in the Construction Industry; and to Ap-

pendix 2, Supplemental Equal Employment Opportunity, Anti-Discrimination and Affirmative Action Program in the Specifications. In addition, pursuant to the requirements of Appendix 3, Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) Provision, all potential prime contractors must submit an assurance with their bids that they will make sufficient reasonable efforts to meet the stated goal of 16 percent.

The Authority hereby notifies all bidders that it will affirmatively insure that in regard to any contract entered into pursuant to this advertisement, (Notice to Contractors), minority and female construction contractors will be afforded full opportunity to submit bids in response to this invitation and will not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in consideration for an award.

Bidders will be required to comply with Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Regulations and the President's Executive Order No. 11246 and any amendments or supplements to that Executive Order. The requirements for bidders and contractors under this order are explained in the Specifications.

Authorization for the bidders to view the site of the work on the MBTA's property shall be obtained from the office of the Project Manager, Mr. William J. Quinlan, Telephone 722-3425.

A Prebid Conference will be held on December 17, 1981, at 10:00 a.m. in the first floor conference room at 500 Arborway, Jamaica Plain, MA. It is imperative that prospective bidders have a representative attend. Any request for interpretation of plans and specifications should be submitted in writing at the same time.

Bidders will be required to certify as part of their proposal that they are able to furnish labor that can work in harmony with all other elements of labor employed or to be employed on the work.

Bidders are advised that the "Buy America" provisions of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978 (Publ. L-95-599) applies to any contract, procurement or agreement (in excess of \$500,000) which results in this Solicitation. These regulations require, as a Condition of Responsiveness, that the Bidder submit with his bid a completed Buy America Certificate as set forth in the Form for Bid.

Proposal guaranty shall consist of a bid deposit of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$2,500,000.00) in the form of a bid bond, cash, certified check, treasurer's or cashier's check issued to the M.B.T.A. by a responsible surety, bank, or trust company.

The successful bidder shall be required to furnish a Performance Bond and a Labor and Materials Payment Bond each for the full amount of the Contract price. The surety shall be a surety company or securities satisfactory to the Authority.

The Authority reserves the right to reject any or all Proposals, to waive informalities, to advertise for new Proposals or proceed to do the work otherwise, as may be deemed to be for the best interests of the Authority.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY
TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

November 19, 1981

By: James F. O'Leary
General Manager

years in all."

All three authors had parents who had been detained on Angel Island. Yung's father had spent two months there in 1921. She said he was fed very well because the kitchen workers were from his village back home. Also, he had no trouble with the interrogation like many others. The reason for the two-months stay, she says, was because of the heavy influx of immigrants at that time. Nevertheless, he was very reluctant to talk about it.

When her father finally agreed to talk about his experiences on Angel Island he would not do so with Yung. Him Mark Lai, a fellow author and respected historian in the San Francisco Chinese community, came and interviewed her father while Yung sat there nodding an attempting an occasional remark.

"All my life my father has not acted like he respected me very much. He was a paper son. He bought the papers of a man named Yung in order to enter the country. Our real family name is Tom." She displays the characters of her real family name embroidered on her carrying bag. "He was very secretive about his past. He is still not a citizen. However, he is no longer a sojourner. He is resigned to live and die on American soil. But when I ask him questions about his past, he gets very upset with me. He feels the past is dead."

Yung, however, feels differently. She said those interviewed often felt that Angel Island was a shameful part of their past. "They felt bitter, humiliated, mistreated. We had to convince them it was important to tell their story so that we can learn by it and so that it won't be repeated. It also helps us, their children and grandchildren, to understand their attitude and why the community is such a closed enclave. It is a lesson we can all learn from."

Island is a handsome thorough book published by HOC DOI (History Of Chinese Detained On Island), a project of the Chinese Culture Foundation of San Francisco. It contains 135 poems from Angel Island in Chinese and English, as well as history, interviews and photographs. The initial press run of 5,000 is nearly sold out.

"The book was well received. Most of the major papers in the Bay Area reviewed it, as did the *L.A. Times* and *New York Times*. We tried to get it into the major book stores, but you have to be a Maxine Hong Kingston to get into the big chains like Brentano's or Waldenbooks. So we've been placing the book individually into smaller stores that usually specialize in Asian books."

Of Kingston's work she said, "She sort of slants Chinese history and culture to appeal to Americans: everything about the ghosts, the superstitious customs of the grandmother, her own role and mistreatment in her family. She has a tendency—not to sensationalize—but to exoticize. There is nothing wrong with that in itself but there is the possibility of harm because her books are classified as nonfiction, yet they are actually half nonfiction and half fiction. In our new project we may not be as

Continued on page 7

Finance

On IRA's And Keogh Plans

By the Money Man

There is never a shortage of subjects to write about at this time of year. The October article was devoted mostly to the suitability of All Saver Certificates. Money market funds, real estate, interest

Judy Yung

Continued from page 6

entertaining as Maxine Hong Kingston, but we hope to be more informative, more factual."

The new project is a direct outgrowth of *Island*. "When we were interviewing women who had been on Angel Island, they started telling us all other stories about their lives in America. We had to stop them and stay with the Angel Island stories. Then we decided to go back and hear some more. The story of Chinese women in America hasn't been told, we'd found. We decided it was time this story was told."

Working with a \$47,000 grant from the federal Department of Education under the Women's Educational Equity Act Program, Yung and co-workers Genny Lim and Vincente Tang will spend two years researching and mounting an exhibit and writing a book that will, according to the project abstract, "dramatically reveal the historical and contemporary role of Chinese women in America, recognize notable Chinese American women in order to provide positive role models for minority women, and dispel prevailing stereotypes of Chinese women that hinder self-development."

Yung will be visiting the major American Chinatowns to gather original archival material, photographs and oral histories of Chinese American women. In Boston, she sought photos from such sources as the Boston Public Library and the *Boston Globe*: collected original material such as diaries, letters and documents; and interviewed many Chinese women. "This research is the only project of its kind," she stressed. "And a book on Chinese women will be unique."

After Boston, she is traveling to Washington D.C. to investigate Research Group 85, a collection of materials on the subject of Chinese immigration in the National Archives of the Library of Congress. "This material is not well indexed. There are a great many photos but nobody can say for sure how much material it contains overall. I'm allocating two weeks in Research Group 85. If I don't get it done, I'll just have to come back. However, it may just be that there is very little written material on Chinese women in America. That's why oral history plays such an important part. We have to talk to women who know what happened."

The exhibit and catalogue will be entitled "The Chinese Women of America 1848 - 1982." "But," said Yung, "if we want to reach a wider audience, we can't keep writing about ourselves to ourselves. We will talk about Chinese American women not only in the context of Chinese American history but also in terms of American history as well. What were their contributions to America? How do they compare to white women? We must broaden our perspectives to do that." The exhibit is scheduled to open in San Francisco in October 1983, and thereafter will travel to the major cities in the U.S.

Judy Yung grew up in San Francisco Chinatown and graduated from San Francisco University with a double degree in English literature and Chinese. She studied Mandarin to accompany her family. Can tone. She earned a master's degree in library science from the University of California at Berkeley and, after a two year stint as associate editor of *East-West* newspaper, she has been a librarian of the Asian Branch of the Oakland Public Library since 1975. She is currently on leave to complete the research project.

rates, gold/silver/other collectibles, taxes and Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA's) and Keogh plans were then discussed briefly. In November we wrote on tax planning for 1981 versus the lower taxes in 1982.

During a recent investment club meeting many of these same subjects surfaced. Of particular interest was the setting up of IRA and Keogh plans. Questions were raised over who can have an IRA, how much the contribution is for an individual or an individual with a nonworking spouse, and where and what kind of investment approach should be taken.

There are many changes in the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981. From material supplied by

Vincent Woo of Price Waterhouse, some salient points follow.

1) Prior to the new Tax Act, individuals participating in qualified plans were not allowed to participate in an IRA. This prohibition has now been liberalized so that anyone may have his or her own plan.

2) Contributions have been increased to the lesser of \$2,000 or 100 percent. Where both husband and wife have earned income, a limit of \$2,000 on each 100 percent of earned income applies. Thus the maximum deduction is \$4,000. In the case of spousal IRA's (one working spouse), the limit is increased to \$2,250 from \$1,750.

3) For Keogh plans for the self-employed, the maximum contributions were increased to \$15,000 from \$7,500.

4) The time for contributions

remain the same: not later than the tax return filing date, including extensions.

5) The 10% withdrawal penalty remains the same.

Investment strategies elicited the most questions from club members. One member said he was advised by a consultant to invest solely in money market funds. Also, that because of the lowered capital gains taxes, stocks would be best bought in individual stock accounts rather than in an IRA stock account. This advice is fine if money rates remained high. (With interest rates declining rapidly, money market yields will soon follow. In addition, beware of money market funds with an abnormally high yield. With competition for your funds, the high yield may be the result of extraordinary high risk investments.) As to the advice on capital gains, long term gains should, if possible, be in an individual's stock accounts because of the

much lower tax rates. However, short term gains (holdings of less than a year) are taxed as income (as wages) and are relatively high. Because there is no tax consequences in an IRA, short term capital gains receive the greatest benefit in these plans.

Another concern was the ability to supervise a stock IRA account. A stock account, of course, doesn't mean speculation. High yielding stocks or discount bonds are attractive and offer appreciation potential as well. Furthermore, an IRA plan with a mutual fund company that offers a family of funds—bond, stock, and money market funds—under one roof may be your solution to the management/supervision question. (Note: be sure the fee for switching from one fund to another is minimal.) Your personal peace of mind dictates your investment, whether it be a bank, insurance company, mutual fund, or your personally managed stock IRA.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY TRANSPORTATION
AUTHORITY
50 High Street
Boston, Massachusetts

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids for M.B.T.A. Contract No. 097-316 (Project Value 623) will be received by the Director of Construction at the Contract Administration Office, 5th floor, 50 High Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110, until two o'clock (2:00 p.m.) on January 21, 1982. Immediately thereafter, in a designated room, the proposals will be opened and read publicly.

The above-numbered Contract is more fully described as follows: (Class 1 — GENERAL TRANSPORTATION CONSTRUCTION)

SOUTHWEST CORRIDOR PROJECT
SECTION III — LINE CONSTRUCTION
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

This work consists of: Subway Excavation; Construction of Invert Slab and Walls; Construction of Five Street Bridges, one Utility Bridge, and three Decks; Construction of Streets; Maintenance of Temporary Detours during Bridge Construction; Construction of Orange Line Platform; Installation of Conduit; Construction of Drainage & Erosion Control Systems; Relocation of Utilities; Construction of Walks and Bikeways; Installation of Fencing; Grading, Loaming and Seeding for Future Parkland; and all incidental work.

This Contract is subject to a financial assistance contract between the M.B.T.A. and U.M.T.A. of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Each prospective bidder proposing to bid on this Project must be prequalified in accordance with the Authority's "Procedures Governing Classification and Rating of Prospective Bidders." Copies may be obtained from the Contract Administration Office at the above address. Requests for prequalification for this Project will not be accepted by the Authority after the 10th day preceding the date set for the opening of bids.

Prequalified bidders may obtain from the Contract Administration Office a "Request for Proposal Form" which must be properly filled out and submitted for approval.

Bidding documents may be obtained from the Contract Administration Office at the address above from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., AFTER December 1, 1981, Monday through Friday at a charge of \$100.00. Half-size drawings may be requested for convenience purposes only at a charge of \$50.00 per set. The Authority's Standard Specifications, Construction, dated January 1980, are available at a charge of \$15.00 per copy; and Other Geotechnical Data Reports and the Geotechnical Interpretative Reports for Section III may be purchased at a charge of \$30.00 per volume. (NONE OF THESE CHARGES ARE REFUNDABLE).

Bidding documents will be mailed by parcel post upon request and receipt of an additional postage and handling charge of Fifteen Dollars, payable by separate check. If requested, documents will be forwarded by Air Freight, where such service is available, at the expense of the plan holder.

This contract contains a fuel and asphalt price adjustment clause.

Bidders attention is directed to Appendix 1, Goals and Timetables for Female and Minority Participation in the Construction Industry; and to Appendix 2, Supplemental Equal Employment Opportunity, Anti-Discrimination and Affirmative Action Program in the Specifications. In addition, pursuant to the requirements of Appendix 3, Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) Provision, all potential prime contractors must submit an assurance with their bids that they will make sufficient reasonable efforts to meet the stated goal of 16 percent.

The Authority hereby notifies bidders that it will affirmatively insure that in regard to any contract entered into pursuant to this advertisement, (Notice to Contractors), minority and female construction contractors will be afforded full opportunity to submit bids on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in consideration for an award.

Bidders will be required to comply with Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Regulations and the President's Executive Order No. 11246 and any amendments or supplements to that executive order. The requirements under this order are explained in the specifications.

Authorization for the bidders to view the site of the work on the MBTA's property shall be obtained from the office of Joseph Clougherty, Project Manager, Telephone Number 722-3423.

A Prebid Conference will be held on December 23, 1981, at 10:00 a.m. at the MBTA SWCP Regional Construction Office, 500 Arborway, Boston, Massachusetts. It is imperative that prospective bidders have a representative attend. Any request for interpretation of plans and specifications should be submitted in writing at the same time.

Bidders will be required to certify as part of their proposal that they are able to furnish labor that can work in harmony with all other elements of labor employed or to be employed on the work.

Bidders are advised that the "Buy America" provisions of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978 (Pub. L-95-599) applies to any contract, procurement or agreement (in excess of \$500,000) which results in this solicitation. These regulations require, as a condition of responsiveness, that the Bidder submit with his bid a completed Buy America certificate as set forth in the Form for Bid.

Proposal guaranty shall consist of a bid deposit of THREE MILLION ONE HUNDRED FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$3,115,000.) in the form of a bid bond, cash, certified check, treasurer's or cashier's check issued to the M.B.T.A. by a responsible surety, bank or trust company.

The successful bidder shall be required to furnish a Performance Bond and a Labor and Material Payment each for the full amount of the Contract price. The surety shall be a surety company or securities satisfactory to the Authority.

The Authority reserves the right to reject any or all Proposals, to waive informalities, to advertise for new Proposals or proceed to do the work otherwise, as may be deemed to be for the best interests of the Authority.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY TRANSPORTATION
AUTHORITY

Nov. 25, 1981

By: James F. O'Leary
General Manager

Education Today

Rules For Playing The College Game

By Margie Lew

High school seniors across the nation are looking worried these days. This widespread feeling began approximately two months ago, when many students received the Scholastic Aptitude Test (S.A.T.) confirmation tickets in the mail. Few of these young adults fully realize that they have now commenced playing the game of COLLEGE.

How do you identify a game participant? For one thing, if you spot a senior student spending most of his days in the high school guidance office rather than in class, then you can guess that he is one of the many lucky players. Any of the following activities are also strong indicators of a College Game player:

—huddling behind a copy of *The College Handbook* or *Barron's Profile of Colleges*, both of which give similar information about specific colleges across the nation.

—making visits to various schools in the local area, such as University of Massachusetts/Boston, Northeastern University, Harvard University, Boston College, and others, to gather more information and to see the campus itself.

—whispering words such as: fee waivers, S.A.T. TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language), recommendations, transcripts,

tuition, deadlines, and financial aid.

Unlike most games, The College Game is not exactly a teenager's idea of fun. In fact, most players will tell you it's hard work. (Hence, the worried faces.) And unlike most games, there are many winners.

The object of the game is to complete all the necessary steps to apply for college. Who wins? Anyone who is accepted to a college of his choice.

What are the rules of the game?

1. **BE EARLY.** Find out the application deadline dates for each school you apply to, and send your application in at least one month before that date. Do not allow other parts of the admissions process to hold you back from submitting your application form. In general, schools do not expect your transcripts, recommendations and test scores to arrive in their office simultaneously with the application form. Send your application first, and then concentrate on asking for teacher recommendations, requesting your guidance counselor to forward your transcripts to each school, and taking the S.A.T. or Achievement Tests (ACH), or TOEFL. It is also important to ensure that arrangements are made to have test scores sent to all schools you apply to.

2. **ASK QUESTIONS.** Any body who is going to make it

to college and survive there, needs to develop assertiveness and an inquiring mind. Ask questions of anybody who might be of help, such as teachers, guidance counselors, admissions counselors, financial aid counselors, parents, relatives, and others. Not only do you acquire more information in this manner, but you also are remembered by these people. This last point can be particularly helpful when it is time to ask for recommendations. Teachers and counselors are in a better position to comment on your character if their impressions of you are that you possess a motivation to learn and ask questions.

Similarly, students should arrange for a campus visit and/or interview with an admissions officer at each college. An individual is generally given more consideration if his name on the paper can be associated with a face, or at least with a question asked via telephone.

If you need assistance with the essay portion of an application (some schools require an essay or a statement of purpose), don't just hope you wrote something acceptable. Ask for help. Find out from teachers and counselors what is expected by college admissions committees and review how an essay should be constructed.

Do not refrain from asking questions—they are the key to

your success. As long as you ask questions, you will obtain all the information you need to know about requirements and deadlines. This is not to say that you alleviate your responsibilities by asking for help. In fact, you probably increase your workload simply because you have that much more information to follow-up on.

What are the steps for applying to college?

December is the month to:

1. Complete and submit admissions application forms.
2. Request your guidance counselor to send your high school transcripts (a record of all high school courses taken, and the respective grades) to each school applied to.
3. Ask teachers, counselors, and community members to write and send recommendations for you (2-3 are usually requested).
4. Inquire about and write for private scholarship information. With the anticipated larger cuts in federal appropriations for financial aid, students will need to investigate other sources of assistance. These sources include scholarship loan programs sponsored by companies, professional

Zoning

Continued from page 1

of the Conference of Boston Teaching Hospitals, which represents 16 area hospitals including T-NEMC, was one of three medical institution representatives to testify against the amendment. "(We) think a zoning amendment seeking to limit (the growth of medical institutions) is an inappro-

and community associations and organizations, unions and high schools. Eligibility is usually based on high academic standing.

January and February are the months to:

1. Complete and send in the Financial Aid Form (FAF). On this form you can apply for the Pell Grant (formerly called Basic Grant or BEOG), the Massachusetts State Scholarship, and Campus-Based Aid.
2. Complete the college's own financial aid form, if indeed the school has a separate form.

March through May are the months to:

1. Receive each school's letter of acceptance or non-acceptance.
2. Notify each school of your decision about attending or not attending.

Remember the major rules of the College Game. To succeed in and make the most of your college career, you must assert yourself, investigate options, and be early!

Margaret Lew is a Talent Search counselor who provides counseling on post-secondary education at C.A.C.A. on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2:30-4:30.

private way to attempt to resolve complex issues raised by conflicting theories of urban land uses," he said.

Murphy then went on to outline four reasons why the commission should not adopt the amendment:

—Medical institution expansion is already subject to the state's certificate of need procedure as well as federal and state environmental impact studies.

—The amendment would pressure tax-exempt institutions into in lieu of tax arrangements, thereby causing a decrease in health services and free care to the medically indigent.

—The amendment would impose administrative burdens on the City and the hospitals and the process could be manipulated by community groups not motivated by urban development, resulting in delays, the loss of health care capability, and an escalation of a capital and operating costs of facilities eventually constructed.

—The proposal is an outcome of an underestimation of the contribution the hospitals make to the economic life of Boston.

Representatives of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital in Brighton and Carney Hospital in Dorchester stated that although they agreed with the amendment in principal they should be allowed to develop land they currently own and concurred with Murphy that the public review process by the city would be a "cumbersome" duplication of the certificate of need process by the state.

David Rosenbloom, commissioner of health and hospitals in Boston, who testified in favor of the amendment, countered that the state's Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 has "virtually emasculated" the certificate of need review process and that "hospital expansion and new construction does not automatically equal expansion or maintenance of access care for people who live in the immediate neighborhoods." Furthermore, he said, "reimbursement policies and financial strategies of individual hospitals virtually compel hospitals to engage in extensive real estate operations."

A similar zoning amendment as the one now before the Zoning Commission was introduced in 1976 by Fen PAC and the BRA, but was defeated due to vacancies on the commission and a lack of votes. However, a comparable amendment was passed by the commission in 1970 which restricts the expansion of educational institutions in the city.

The Zoning Commission is expected to reach a decision on the proposed amendment in an executive session on December 14.

Others testifying in favor of the amendment included Chinatown garment workers, residents and agency representatives, Rep. Salvatore Di Masi, Rep. Thomas Gallagher, Sen. William Bulger, Boston Committee Chair Frank Jones members of the garment industry and representatives of the Mission Hill, Back Bay, South End, Fenway, Cedar Grove, Worcester Square and Allston-Brighton neighborhoods.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids for M.B.T.A. Contract No. 091-510 (project Value 222) will be received by the Director of Construction at the Contract Administration Office, 5th floor, 50 High Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110, until two o'clock (2:00 p.m.) on *January 27, 1982*. Immediately thereafter, in a designated room, the proposals will be opened and read publicly.

The above-numbered Contract is more fully described as follows:

(Class 1—GENERAL TRANSIT CONSTRUCTION) TUNNEL FROM FREIGHT CUT-OFF TO NORTH OF ROUTE 2, CAMBRIDGE AND ARLINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The work under this contract generally includes the complete construction of a cut-and-cover subway tunnel with permanent walls constructed by the slurry wall methods. Staged construction for the tunnel will include underpinning of Route 2 bridge; relocation of Alewife Brook and its branches; and relocation of sanitary sewer lines and siphon; and support of existing railroad track.

This Contract is subject to a financial assistance contract between the M.B.T.A. and U.M.T.A. of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Each prospective bidder proposing to bid on this Project must be prequalified in accordance with the Authority's "Procedures Governing Classification and Rating of Prospective Bidders". Copies may be obtained from the Contract Administrator's office at the above address. Requests for prequalification for this Project will not be accepted by the Authority after the tenth (10th) day preceding the date set for the opening of bids.

Prequalified bidders may obtain from the Contract Administrator a "Request for Proposal Form" which must be properly filled out and submitted for approval.

Bidding documents may be obtained from the Contract Administration Office at the address above from 8:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., *AFTER DECEMBER 8, 1981*, Monday through Friday at a charge of \$50.00. The Authority's General Requirements and Covenants (1978 Edition of Division I), as amended, are available from the Contract Administration Office at a charge of \$5.00 per copy. (NEITHER CHARGE IS REFUNDABLE).

Bidding documents will be mailed by parcel post upon request and receipt of an additional postage and handling charge of Five Dollars (\$5.00), payable by separate check. If requested, documents will be forwarded by Air Freight, where such service is available, at the expense of the plan holder.

This Contract contains a Fuel Price Adjustment Clause.

Bidders attention is directed to Appendix 1, Goals and Timetables for Female and Minority Participation in the Construction Industry; and to Appendix 2, Supplemental Equal Employment Opportunity, Anti-Discrimination and Affirmative Action Program in the Specifications. In addition, pursuant to the requirements of Appendix 3, Minority Business

Enterprise (MBE) Provision, bidders must submit an assurance with their bids that they will make sufficient reasonable efforts to meet the stated goal of 9 percent.

The Authority hereby notifies all bidders that it will affirmatively insure that in regard to any contract entered into pursuant to this advertisement, (Notice to Contractors), minority and female construction contractors will be afforded full opportunity to submit bids in response to this invitation and will not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in consideration for an award.

Bidders will be required to comply with Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Regulations and the President's Executive Order No. 11246 and any amendments or supplements to that executive order. The requirements under this order are explained in the specifications.

Authorization for the bidder's to view the site of the work on the M.B.T.A.'s property shall be obtained from the office of the Project Manager-Construction, Mr. John A. Carey (Tel. No. 617/722-5806).

A prebid Conference will be held on *December 22, 1981*, at 10:00 a.m. at the office of the Assistant Director of Construction-North, Mr. F.M. Keville, Cambridge Masonic Hall Association, 1950 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. It is imperative that prospective bidders have a representative attend. Any request for interpretation of plans and specifications should be submitted in writing at the same time.

Bidders will be required to certify as part of their proposal that they are able to furnish labor that can work in harmony with all other elements of labor employed or to be employed on the work.

Bidders are advised that the "Buy America" provisions of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978 (Publ. L095-599) applies to any contract procurement of agreement (in excess of \$500,000) which results in this Solicitation. These regulations require as a Condition of Responsiveness that the Bidder submit with his bid a completed Buy America Certificate as set forth in the Form For Bid.

Proposal guaranty shall consist of a bid deposit of *One Million, One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$1,100,000)* in the form of a bid bound, cash, certified check, treasurer's or cashier's check issued to the M.B.T.A. by a responsible surety, bank of trust company.

The successful bidder shall be required to furnish a Performance Bond and a Labor and Materials Payment Bond each for the full amount of the Contract price. The surety shall be a surety company or securities satisfactory to the Authority.

The Authority reserves the right to reject any or all Proposals, to waive informalities, to advertise for new Proposals or proceed to do the work otherwise, as may be deemed to be for the best interests of the Authority.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY
TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

Date: December 1, 1981

By: James F. O'Leary,
General Manager

Calendar

Monday, Dec. 14

Public Policy Debate On Immigration And Political Refugees

A public policy debate on the Reagan Administration's proposals to control the migration and legalize the status of undocumented foreigners and political refugees who come to this country to live and work will be held on Monday Dec. 14, 7 p.m. at Faneuil Hall.

"Immigration and Political Refugees: A Public Policy Debate" will give Bostonians a unique opportunity to hear different points of view on this critical issue, to hear the major national spokespeople and policy makers and to let their questions and views be known during an open mike period.

Every year thousands of foreigners come to this country to live and work. A large number, including political refugees, end up in Boston. Many do not have legal documents and for some others their legal status expires but they remain.

The Reagan Administration has just introduced legislation which is being actively debated right now in Congress. This proposed law would legalize the status of those "undocumented" who have been in this country for 10 years or more but in order to diminish the attraction of coming to this country, the Administration is also proposing to discourage unauthorized work by fining employers who hire foreigners without legal work permits (employer sanction law).

The Administration is also recommending other measures including bolstering the police powers of the Immigration Service, placing major restrictions on the ability of the Courts to review the actions of the Immigration

Service and interdicting boats of Haitians attempting to come to the United States.

The moderator for the debate will be Prof. Lawrence Fuchs, Brandeis University, former executive director of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. Panelists representing the Reagan Administration will be Doris Meissner, acting commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Other panelists will be Roger Conner, executive director of FAIR; Rick Swartz, president of the NFIRP; and Muzaffar Chishti, director of research and of the immigration project of the largest local of the ILGWU, New York City, whose membership is predominantly Chinese and Hispanic.

The debate, sponsored by the International Institute of Boston and the World Affairs Council of Boston, is free. For further information, call the Institute at 536-1081 or the Council at 482-1740.

Thursday, Dec. 17

Merit Aid Program Information Workshop

An information workshop about the Merit Aid Program sponsored by the Massachusetts Council on the Arts and Humanities will be held on Thursday, December 17, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. at the Council Offices, One Ashburton Place, 21st floor, Room 3, Boston.

Merit Aid is the Council's newest funding program designed to help support the primary programs of cultural organizations of quality which benefit the public. In the workshops, Merit Aid staff will provide information on eligibility requirements and application procedures and will answer any questions.

To reserve a space, please call the Mass Council on the Arts and Humanities at 727-3668.

Thursday, Jan. 21

Dragon Boat Elections

A meeting to elect a steering committee for the 1982 Dragon Boat Festival will be held on Thursday, January 21, at 6:00 p.m. at the Quincy Community School.

Any one who wishes to work on the upcoming festival should attend this meeting. The formation of subcommittees and new ideas will be discussed.

Monday, Jan. 25

Asian Lunar New Year

Monday, January 25, 1982 will mark the first day of the Lunar New Year. On that evening, the Asian American Resource Workshop will present its second annual Asian Lunar New Year Celebration at the Quincy Community School.

More than 300 people from the community enjoyed last year's celebration, and the Workshop hopes this year's will be even more successful.

This year's celebration will include traditional Chinese folksongs, instrumental music, a children's performance, a Chinese American skit and songs or dance from other Asian cultures.

The Workshop welcomes the entire community to come together to celebrate the New Year of the Dog. For further information, call 426-5313 between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. daily.

Ongoing

'Landscapes of China' Photographic Exhibit

Photographs by Tchan Fou-li will be featured in "Landscapes of China," the Chinese Culture Institute's third art exhibition at its new China Showcase Gallery at 272 Tremont St., Boston. The exhibit will be on display through

February 28.

Many of Tchan Fou-li's landscapes shrouded in mist and clouds, veiled in light drizzle or shimmering in twilight evoke the poetry of Chinese landscaped painting. Some of the most famous scenic spots in China, such as Mount Huang-shang and Mount Lu-shan, noted for their sheer cliffs and ethereal beauty are captured in these photographs.

In addition to landscapes, the artist's work also encompasses portraiture, flora and fauna.

Tchan Fou-li, a native of Kuangtung Province and now a resident of Hong Kong, has won numerous honors and awards for his photographs in the U.S., London and Hong Kong and has exhibited frequently in China and other parts of Asia.

Japanese Art Exhibits

The Fogg Art Museum winter and spring schedule will include several exhibitions of Japanese art.

"Japanese Prints: The Age of Tsutaya" will be shown December 12, 1981 to January 21, 1982. In the final decades of the 18th century, the Edo-period publishers Tsutaya, Nishimuraya and others competed to produce some of Japan's finest prints. This exhibition will show some of the fruits of this competition.

"Japanese Prints: Major Works of Ukiyo-e" will run from January 23 to March 5 and will include some of the most important Japanese prints from the Fogg's collection.

"Japanese Prints: Katsukawa Shunsho (1726-1792)", on display from March 7 to April 15, will investigate the career of an artist noted for his depictions of actors and women.

"Japanese Prints: Hokusai and Hiroshige" will be on exhibit from April 17 to May 27 and will survey works from the museum's collections by these two celebrated masters of the woodblock print.

The Fogg Art Museum is

located at 32 Quincy St., Cambridge, adjacent to Harvard Yard. It is open to the public Monday through Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and Sunday 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is free, but contributions are welcome. For further information, call 495-2387.

100th Anniversary Of First Chinese Exclusion Act

The Asian American Resource Workshop (AARW) has begun preparation for a series of bilingual educational and cultural programs on May 9th and 10th in Chinatown to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the first Chinese Exclusion Act.

The Exclusion Acts, first approved by Congress on May 6, 1882, prevented Chinese and other Asian immigration to America for sixty years. Despite this and other anti-Asian violence and legislation, Chinese and other Asians formed supportive communities and continued to contribute to America's growth and development.

Now, a century after the first Exclusion Act, the AARW programs will strive to encourage Asians to draw from their long history in America and to celebrate the strength and spirit of our community. The AARW hopes to generate pride and understanding in our survival and deep rootedness in America despite more than a hundred years of social, political and economic exclusion.

Further information on the AARW program series and the Exclusion Acts will appear in upcoming issues of SAMPAN. Individuals and organizations interested in contributing to the May programs in any way should contact the AARW at 27 Beach St., 3rd floor, Chinatown or call 426-5313 between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. daily.

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為鼓勵居美華裔兒童學習中文之心意，本刊從本期開始，將輪流依英文字母次序刊登大波士頓區中文學校學生之作品。

本刊編輯除了特別向諸位小作家投稿表示感謝外，並公開向勤星頓中文學校校長程中林先生、紐頓中文學校校長大祥先生、廣教中文學校黃兆英董事長與李湯鳳鳴校長之贊助與協助致謝，並多謝各校中文教師之教導與協助。希望各位讀者會喜愛這一艘版中青綠的園地！

## 牛頓中文學校 學生作品園地

### 我的家

李一平

我的家有爸爸、媽媽和我，爸爸在紐約讀書，媽媽在學校當老師。我也在學校讀書。

我住在牛頓，我家前面有個大湖，夏天我可以游泳，冬天我可以溜冰。

我很喜歡我的家。

### 我的金魚

薛維仁

我有六條魚，他們是金黃色，他們都很乖，我天天給他們吃東西，我很喜歡他們。

### 我想做一個好孩子

孫慧君

我想做一個好孩子，因為大家都會喜歡我。

我覺得我的功課很好，我也很乖，我也有很多好朋友。

如果大家的功課都很好，可是他們很調皮，那樣也不可以，所以大家都要做一個好孩子。

### 我想做一隻鳥

沈仲豪

我想做一隻鳥，因為鳥會飛也會游泳，鳥有很好看的羽毛，有紅的，白的，藍的，紫的，黃的和黑的，鳥有羽毛所以不怕冷。

鳥的家在樹上，鳥會唱很好聽的歌，所以我想做一隻鳥。

### 我想做一個

核子工程師

蘇書貝

我的爸爸是一個工程師。所以我也想像他一樣做一個核子工程師，甚至比他更好。因為核能將給世界提供一可靠的能源，所以我很有興趣。同時，因為喜歡讀核子工程的人比較少，我有更多貢獻的機會。

### 萬聖節那天

蘇書貝

萬聖節的晚上我六點出去要糖。我看到很多小孩子。我要糖一直要到八點才回來我的家。我回來幫助我媽媽給別人糖。我幫助了我去地下室打乒乓球。我打乒乓球一直打到十二點才去睡覺。

### 萬聖節的晚上

浦華瑞

昨天我媽媽做我的萬聖節衣服。我是一個小丑鬼，我弟弟是一個紅魔鬼。

我跟我的表妹也和我的朋友出去要糖，我的弟弟和他的同學一起去要糖，最後，他們的糖不幸被小孩子偷去了。我和大家都分給弟弟很多糖所以他就不哭了。我們已經在等明年的萬聖節了。

### 我的家

王炯如

我的家有媽媽有爸爸也有姐姐。姐姐胖我不胖我瘦。媽媽不高媽媽矮。我很好爸爸媽媽都喜歡我。

### 我家的小貓

陳心慧

我有一隻小貓，牠是一隻母貓。牠的名字是 Jennifer，牠的顏色是灰的，白的，黑的和咖啡色的。牠很喜歡睡覺。牠有的時候很頑皮。牠喜歡抓蟲子。牠也喜歡在外面跑。牠不喜歡坐汽車。我希望牠會有小貓。我很喜歡 Jennifer，牠好像牠是我們一家人。

### 牛頓中文學校簡介

牛頓中文學校是波城西郊歷史最悠久的一所中文學校，這是一個非政治性，非營利性的組織，一切都由家長們互助而自足。中文學校的目標是教導中國語言，傳揚中華文化和藝術，促使學生對淵源久遠的傳統文化有所瞭解，並進而能加以鑑賞，引以為榮。

牛頓中文學校首先創辦於一九五九年。多年來教導了許多華裔第二代，到一九七二年至，牛頓中文學校還是波城郊區唯一的中文學校，廿多年來校址一直在 Meadow Brook Junior High School，最近因為場地不敷應用，於一九八一年起，搬至 F. A. Day Junior High School。現有學生九十多人，幼稚園分大班小班各一，小學部設有一年級到六年級，另外有成人中文班。

學校學生家庭背景較為複雜，有的說國語，有的說粵語或台語，也有第二代第三代華裔美人。為了適應學生實際需要，因材施教，牛頓學校使用「拼音」制度，教學重點在注重發音，栽培興趣，由於家長們，學校負責人和老師們熱忱盡責，多年來成果卓越，出有「波士頓中文學校教材第一、二冊」。這份教材在美國其他地區及加拿大，亦廣受採用。

牛頓和勒星頓中文學校，每年聯合辦有三項活動：十二月的年終慶佳節，三月份的懇親會（包括聚餐，作業展覽，壁報，兒童表演），六月份的運動會（包括野餐，遊戲和田徑比賽）。

除了學校本身訂有的節目外，校方並積極地支持和贊助多種地方性的活動，如牛頓展覽，波士頓兒童博覽會，賽龍舟佳節等，牛頓中文學校的宮廷舞會參加佐頓百貨公司舉辦的亞裔特別週，並在電視台第七頻道「亞洲主題」中出現。

在孩子們上課的時候，學校提供給家長各種運動，如籃球，乒乓球，羽毛球，現在也在組織太極拳班，使家長們在等待孩子們上課時間能各有所歸。

牛頓中文學校不但是孩子們吸收中文知識的地方，亦為波城西郊中國人團聚的巨大力量。

### 華人代表被選為

### 民主黨麻州代表

### 為華人福益進言

紐英崙中華公所的會員陳毓禮先生在五月卅一日被麻州民主黨委員會正式被選為亞太裔的代表。

現任波士頓市府採購組主任的陳先生強調說：「要增進華人的

社區，唯一是要參加政治組織。他新的工作範圍並不直接負責處理華埠的問題和事項。他目前的職責包括：鼓勵美國華人登記成為民主黨黨員，為民主黨籌募基金，以顯示民主黨對華人社區的興趣和增加美國華人參與政治組織之興趣。委員會所關心的是想知道有多少美國華人登記成為民主黨黨員。

雖然陳先生是為民主黨工作，但他十分嚴肅的表示，他是願意為華埠的前途着想，助華埠進展。

在陳先生未被選為會員的一個月前時，民主黨曾在麻省的「春田」埠開會去討論和成立一個新麻省憲章，在八項條款中之一其一是特別與平等機會待遇有關，這例包括給予華人，黑人，西班牙人，美國紅人，綠角島島人，老人，婦孺，殘廢者，青年和經濟短缺者一些權利。

民主黨黨員的主要責任是給予以上所提之少數民族人士清楚的解釋參加的方法和步驟，同時也選出各層的會員，增進少數民族之會員席位。

在市府六樓工作的陳先生說：「起初，我曾抱著猶豫的態度去參與州政府，因為從前市政府曾給予我們華埠很多服務。例如：街道，地下水道，夏天節目等等，但是因為二個半的減地稅，很多聯邦扶助的課程都被減去，所以我們需要向省府方面聯絡來為華人社區籌募公家服務基金。」

最後，陳先生告訴我們他在政治方面學來的經驗，他認為參加和報名投票都是十分重要，因為他知道：「政治家重視你能給他帶來多少票，至於捐錢來支持他們的宣傳還是其次。」所以陳先生由始至終都是希望大家參加政治上的活動。



# 波士頓天主教華人教會

## 遷至華埠聖雅各伯堂

波士頓馬德利奧樞機宣佈波士頓天主教華人教會已於十二月一日，由南端之聖三堂遷往華埠夏利臣街一二五號聖雅各伯天主堂。

據波士頓天主教華人教會之薛理覺神父稱：「此次由南端聖三天主堂遷至紐英崙華人之社交、文化、經濟中心區之聖雅各伯天主堂，是要使得更多華人能參與天主教信仰活動，及分享天主的愛澤」。薛理覺神父原籍波蘭，曾於香港及中國內地服務達三十年之久，而在波士頓成立波士頓天主教華人教會已有十年。

在遷往聖雅各伯天主堂後，華人教會仍將繼續及開拓更多神修及社會工作：包括每星期日上午十時中文（粵語）彌撒；主日學及兒童彌撒；聖詠團；祈禱會；查經班；暑期兒童進修班；及與華埠少年團合辦成年及兒童補習班等。

華埠青年會廿二日舉行兒童聯歡會

## 華埠青年會廿二日舉行兒童聯歡會

位於華埠泰勒街五十四號之華埠青年會將於本月廿一日晚六時至八時舉行聖誕兒童聯歡會。凡在十二歲以下之兒童均可免費參加。

聯歡會中並將備有茶點、遊戲。並有聖誕老人與兒童同歡。屆時如安排妥當可能有與聖誕老人一同攝影的機會（將酌收七角半之攝影費），詳情請電四二六—一三三三詢問。

由於舉辦上述各項活動，及修葺新堂及添置傢私等均須款項，故發動募捐、捐款請寄：

Fr. Tom Szeliga, St. James Church, 125 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

薛神父：他與波士頓天主教華人教會同藉此向馬德利奧樞機申謝其對華人之關愛與支持。

## 中華耆英會廿二日

## 聯歡聚餐同慶聖誕

中華耆英會將於本月廿二日中午聚餐與耆英歡慶聖誕佳節。如須知詳情，請電詢四二二—七五六〇。

## 大波士頓區

## 華人教會

## 聖誕節特別

## 聚會一覽

位於波士頓郊區本市之波士頓郊區華人聖經教會，將於十二月廿日週日上午十一時舉行聖誕音樂崇拜。並於下午一時舉行聖誕特別聚會，內容計有唱詩、聖經短劇、音樂等等。歡迎各界人士參加。

波士頓郊區華人聖經教會地址：27 Montvale Ave., Woburn, MA  
電話為九三五一八〇五九。

波士頓華人佈道會將於十二月廿日上午十一時舉行聖誕特別崇拜，由該會主任馮雅各牧師依馬可福音二章十四節主講「榮耀歸於最高神」。會中並由詩班四部獻唱聖誕聖樂。

該會枝子團契、約書亞團契、弟兄團契、婦女團契與各部門將於十二月十九日晚六時半至九時半在該會現址舉行聖誕慶祝。以音樂、詩歌、短劇等來共同慶祝耶穌之降生。歡迎華裔社區各界人士參加。

十二月十九日華人佈道會少年部與主日學齊將於下午舉行特別慶祝，節目除有茶點、遊戲、歌唱、短劇外，並分派兒童聖誕禮物。歡迎電話詢問詳細時間。

十二月廿四日該會枝子團契高中部並舉辦聖誕聚餐，並於餐後六時四十五分與其他有興趣參加聖誕佳音者同往華埠、大同村、公路村與紐英崙塔伏士醫院重病須留醫院聖誕之病人共享佳音。

如須詳情，請電四二六—五七一—詢問。或逕臨華埠哈厘臣街二百四十九號詢問。

麻州聖公會華人董事部，將於十二月廿日週日下午一時舉行特別崇拜，會後並舉行聚餐與聖誕慶祝節目。

該會地址為 138 Tremont St. 聖保羅座堂三樓，歡迎參加。

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紐英崙中華基督教會將於十二月廿日上午十一時舉行聖誕崇拜，由該會主任牧師施樂得依約翰書三章十六節經句主講：「聖誕節的中心」。會中並由該會成人詩班與托兒所兒童詩班獻詩。續由施樂得牧師主持施洗典禮。

該會並將於廿日下午一時舉行第卅四屆聖誕節聚餐會。有興趣人士請電四二六—四七一〇詢問詳情。該會地址為 1835 Beacon St., Brookline, MA.

林治平

# 如果耶穌沒有來

如果有人問你：「如果耶穌沒有來……」你將如何回答呢？

## 對全人類而言——

如果耶穌沒有來，我們就無法以西元前、西元後的標準計算年代，因為西元前(Before Christ 簡稱B.C.)與西元後(Anno Domini 簡稱A.D.)根本就只是以耶穌的降生作為分界點。

如果耶穌沒有來，我們就無法從奧古斯丁的懺悔錄中飽飲個人內心中的天人交戰，從而獲得拔擢靈魂出塵世污穢的寶貴經驗。

如果耶穌沒有來，我們就讀不到但丁的神曲、密爾頓的失樂園、木仁約翰的天路歷程；我們也看不到米開朗基羅的偉大壁畫及雕塑、達芬奇的最後晚餐及拉斐爾、林布蘭許多不朽的人物名作；我們也聽不到許多偉大的音樂：如巴哈的受難曲、韓德爾的彌賽亞、海頓的創造、孟德爾松的以利亞；失去了這些文學藝術及音樂，世界將變得多麼可怕；如果耶穌沒有來，不知羅馬帝國的放浪、淫穢、奢侈腐化的生活還會拖延多久；婦女的卑賤不革命運不知要延擱到何時才能獲致改善；我們也不知道羅馬帝國殘酷無人的獸獸表演會化作什麼更殘酷的形態出現；從中古世紀到現在，耶穌的影響力一直是社會關懷的原動力。

如果耶穌沒有來，可能就沒有阿奎那(Thomas Aquinas)那樣的思想家，也找不到羅吉·培根(Roger Bacon)那樣的哲學家；而影響人類科學思想極大的百科全書派的編纂者也將無由產生，我們也可能聽不到哈佛、耶魯、普林斯頓等大學的名稱，因為這些有名的大學在創校時多半是「為了基督和教會(哈佛校訓)」。

如果耶穌沒有來，……這是一則寫不完的故事。

## 對中國而言——

如果耶穌沒有來，就不會有明末清初時西學入華所帶來的文藝復興後的現代科學，中國在清中葉以後的自強運動也將因缺少媒介人物而不知如何進行；

如果耶穌沒有來，就不會有第一位留學生容闓前往耶魯大學法律系深造，也不會有以後幼童出國造就中國現代化的人才，當然我們就找不到像錢天

佑這樣聞名國際的工程師、像王寵惠、唐紹儀這樣聞名國際的法學家和政治家；

如果耶穌沒有來，許多第一流的大學如聖約翰、金陵、滬江、東吳、嶺南等造就了許多中國人才，的學校就不可能成立，如果沒有傳教士丁禮良(William Martin)、林樂知(Young Allen)、李提摩太(Timothy Richard)、傅蘭雅(John Fryer)等人的勤事譯著、出版書刊、創立學校，中國在制度及思想現代化的工作上必將大為延遲；

如果耶穌沒有來，孫中山先生可能一直悶在山明水秀的翠亨村，使中國白白埋沒了一位最偉大的天才領袖，沒有人將世界地理、現代學術、醫學訓練甚至中國學術傳授給他；

如果耶穌沒有來，我們就沒有那位無時不以耶穌基督自居，謙沖偉大睿智的民族教皇先總統蔣中正；當然，我們不能想像，如果中華民國沒有孫先生蔣先生兩位偉大的領袖……

如果耶穌沒有來，中國的婦女地位可能仍然低落，不知什麼時候她們才能從不人道的小腳桎梏中解救出來，不知什麼時候她們才有機會接受平等的教育，不知什麼時候她們才會從男人三妻四妾而女人三貞九烈的不平等地位中掙脫而出；

如果耶穌沒有來，許多中國社會中的傳統惡習不知會延擱到什麼時候才有人起而指責；可怕的鴉片貿易不知到什麼時候才會變成一個道德問題；如果沒有那麼多傳教士在英國現身說法、奔走呼籲，如果沒有布蘭特主教(Bishop C.H. Brand)的有力領導，國際禁煙會議不知會到什麼時候才能順利召開；

如果耶穌沒有來，不知誰肯放下優厚的待遇、舒適的生活，千里迢迢來到古老苦難的中國搶救病患、救治痲瘋、憐恤孤兒寡婦、濟助老弱貧苦；

如果耶穌沒有來……這也是一則寫不完的故事。

## 對個人而言——

如果耶穌沒有來，我們就找不到一位生命的楷模，一位來自上帝、道成肉身的救主，我們就聽不到震撼人心靈的登山寶訓，我們也得不到從上帝而來的救罪平安及勝過罪惡積極向上的新生命。

如果耶穌沒有來，我們就得不著生命能力，活不出我們所應有的樣式，也得不著未來的把握與盼望，當我們必需離開這個世界時，我們只有悲悲哀哀的進入永遠的死亡。

親愛的朋友，耶穌的確來了，你願不願意讓祂的影響力，進入你心中？



# 多年來參與爭取不懈

## 積極關注華人子女教育

### 麻州華人子女教育委員會

#### 華裔雙語家長諮詢會

#### 一月合辦華裔社區教育提詢會

#### 波市公校教育總監史貝靈出席回覆

自一九七九年始，波市公立學校不但繼續努力進行聯邦法官加烈第七五年頒令之種族混合車載與各種族混校之法案。尚且開始面臨所有公衆服務的大敵：經費短缺。加之一九八〇年來波市公校委會辭退當時公校教育總督胡德先生。續任之甘迺迪先生又遇心臟突發意外身亡。後又請添公校委會之委員涉及索賄之醜案，一位校委會經審後被判無罪，另一位則被判有罪，迄今尚在服刑期間。

除此之外，波士頓教師工會亦曾雙次開工會大會，考慮罷教之可能性。巴士司機工會亦曾罷工數週，更使學生家長蒙受不必之損害。

在過去三年來公校當局之領導部門可說是沒有安寧之時日。以至於公校之教師、行政人員與其他工作人員，有心思不定、士氣低落之感。

部份公校之家長們，早已採取默然觀望毫不插手之態度，另一部份則採取強硬式態度，以法律對簿公堂，多番將公校當局提告聯邦法官。亦有一部份遵循法定上所定之家長權利範圍，努力改進，並督察目前的教育系統，並積極尋求在立法上增進家長參與的基本改良途徑。

華裔雙語家長諮詢委員會，於一九七九年開始即在新領導人群的積極策劃與組織下擴大開會，包括每一個有華人雙語班學校的分組討論。三年來除了參與尤不滿那初中華裔學童被毆事件，

此於一月十六日舉行之社區教育提詢會將會是華裔參與公校教育，實行民主權益的另里程碑。盼各位家長、學童、僑界、與關心公校教育之各方人士，盡量撥冗參加，共謀波市千餘華裔雙語學童與二千餘華裔普通學童之百年大計。

## 社區教育研討會

各位家長、教師、同學及僑社各界關心公校教育人士：

波城公校現有制度及經濟狀況，使公校學童蒙受不必要之損失：

▲教師人數不足

▲補充教師程序遲緩

▲教材短缺

▲校舍擠迫

▲減少校車服務

▲校車擠迫

▲年幼學童需要步行並橫過危險街道

▲校車督導員缺少

▲校內保安人員不足

凡此種種直接或間接影響教育之施受。

自上年學年開始，波城公校之亞裔學童人數增加之速，超乎教育部預算之外，往往使上述問題更形嚴重，而波城公校之亞裔教育工作者——數目有限

——年資短少

——時刻有被辭退之憂

亞裔學童——缺乏熟識其文化及語言背景之教職員輔導

——校舍容量不大

——雙語班學童不能自由

——選擇普通課程

——時刻有被遷移之憂

## 華人前進會

### 發派請願書

我們應採取的行動：

我們華人必須組織起來，將我們所關心的問題向新任的教育委員會、校監以及市長等有關當局提出。

華人前進會時事小組及一群家長們，為爭取華裔教育權益共同合作，希望社區人士仕及更多家長能共同努力參與此一行動。

簽完請願書後，請交還華人前進會廿七號必珠街三樓三三八一七四三六。

波城公校教育總監史貝靈先生出席

特別邀請

華埠社區教育研討會

並回覆家長及僑社人士之提詢

日期：一九八二年一月十六日

星期日

時間：下午一時三十分

地點：華埠乞臣街二十號

安良工商會禮堂

歡迎波城公校家長、教師、學生及各界關心公校教育之人士參加，共同爭取均等教育權益。

## 萬國之慶

### 卅餘國家參與

### 展出歷史文化

### 服飾手工藝

第十二屆「萬國之慶」特於十一月十一日（週三）至十一月十五日（週日）連續四日在波士頓碼頭展覽廳盛大舉行。

「萬國之慶」展出之內容包括來自世界各地卅餘種族的食物、音樂、舞蹈、藝術、手工藝、服裝等等。在場內並特別舉辦「國際路邊咖啡座」出售國際性食物。其中特包括挪威水菓湯、匈牙利燉牛肉、意大利麵食與德國蘋果捲餅等。

我們應採取的行動：

我們華人必須組織起來，將我們所關心的問題向新任的教育委員會、校監以及市長等有關當局提出。

華人前進會時事小組及一群家長們，為爭取華裔教育權益共同合作，希望社區人士仕及更多家長能共同努力參與此一行動。

簽完請願書後，請交還華人前進會廿七號必珠街三樓三三八一七四三六。

學校受經費削減的影響：

(1) 已有廿七間學校關閉

(2) 很多學校課程被取消

(3) 英語為第二種語言、美術、音樂等課程已被削減

(4) 現有約一、五〇〇位教師削減，其中包括已被辭退者

(5) 自願提早退休及自願辭職者

(6) 很多助教被裁減，其中包括雙語助教

(7) 學校當局原先規定每班人數最多三十六人，但現在有些班級超過五十八人

(8) 一般學校內的情形是非常混亂，教師與學生均被分派到與往年不同的學校，而學校的書本文具不足夠分配，又沒有代課老師

(9) 學校巴士由於巴士輔導員被全部裁減，直接影響學童的安全，已有三名學童下巴士時被車撞傷

教育經費被削減的原因：

由於2 1/2 提案，及聯邦補助金經費減少，加上市府財政的危機，學校的經費便成為最容易削減的對象。目前波城公立學校內的少數民族學生佔百分之七十，我們可以從去年三月開始，市長經常威脅提早關閉學校的行動可得知市府並不關心學童的教育。

市長撥給教育當局的經費，三年來都未增加過，但通貨膨脹已超過百分之三十，因此經費實在不夠支出。

我們子女的教育將面臨的危機：

(1) 校監已提出將要將雙語教育由三年縮減為二年

(2) 校監繼續提出要裁減更多教職員

(3) 每樣裁減都直接影響到我們子女能在公立學校獲得優良教育的機會

請簽要求改良教育的請願書

請告知朋友們有關學校的問題

參加教育會議，提供意見

為我們的子女爭取優良的教育



# 電力公司宣稱電線走火

## 起源不明迄今仍在修理

### 華埠十四日凌晨起停電卅一小時

#### 商行住家齊點燭顧客居民同甘苦

十一月十四日週六清晨一時許，華埠、製衣業地區、紅燈區與沿華盛頓街地段之商業地區之電力突然中斷。經愛迪生電力公司搶修後，屬於華盛頓街佐敦瑪斯與凡林百貨公司地段之商家於當日上午十一時即首先恢復電力供應。華埠待至次日週日上午七時半方恢復供電。

根據波士頓愛迪生電力公司發言人沙維先生宣稱：因為停電地區之地下電線已屬年舊。週六凌晨在市內京士頓發電廠內供應市區維斯街以南之電線失火時，其四週圍之電線均被燒毀化成灰，故迄今仍無法判斷究竟是那條電線起火。

沙維先生並向本刊表示當日電線失火受害地區僅包括維斯街南邊之地段，並不波及華盛頓街上段之百貨商業地區。但因電線失火時，京士頓發電廠依程序立即全部自動停電之故，故而涉及百貨商業地區。待修理人員找出起火所在處後方開啓未受火損電線地區之電源。因此，百貨商業地帶於當日上午十一時即恢復正常供電。

華埠內眾居民在這卅一小時中完全失去暖氣與電力的供應。一些居民暫時離家寄居在其他親友處。亦有部分居民「寒凍黯燭」的渡過了這卅一小時。

住在惡士佛街之梁洪君向本刊記者表示：「我和家人整日均在家中，並提早就寢。我們無法

煮任何食物。那天大多數商店都關門，但有煤氣煮食。我們整天都在家裏。」

因週六通常為一週內華埠生意最興隆之一日，許多商店與餐館都希望繼續營業。必珠街新發海鮮店東主張春木君表示：「我們因失去電力冷凍而損失了不少魚鮮與龍蝦。通常週六生意很好，但那天生意並不理想。我們在下午二時就收市了。」銀河百貨公司之余陳華美表示：「我們開了約三、四鐘頭的店，但因無燈照明很難繼續開市。週六是我們生意最好的一天，但那天我們損失了約平常三分之一的營業額。」

儘管十四日停電，華埠某些商店仍照常營業。泰勒街隆發雜貨舖之陳廣興表示：「我們將所有蔬菜都擺在街邊招引顧客。店內則點中式蠟燭營業。當天我們生意還不錯，也許是街邊賣菜之故。有趣的是那天有些顧客更自備手電筒來華埠購物。」陳先生並說：「當日的確是有缺乏安全感的感覺。那天我在華埠未曾見過一個警察。想像到許多天暗後可能發生之事件，故那日我們提早收市。」

當日華埠一些居民東主是有幾分恐懼之感，但在天暗後並未有任何事件發生的報告。一位住在華埠的青年表示：「當天我們在街上玩捉迷藏，很好玩。希望能再有下次。」

週六天黑後，寶石餐廳仍照常營業。在煤氣燈照亮下，廚師們由上午九時起即不斷用煤氣爐為華埠居民煮食。其中一位廚師表示：「我無法估計究竟賣了多少食物，但我們不停的一直作到賣光為止。」

迄今，愛迪生電力公司修理人員繞過電線失火處，由京士頓發電場至長希街與伊色士街處安裝暫時使用的電線。暫用電線即擺置在街上用木板與鐵板壓蓋着以便行人與車輛行用。

### 柴澤民訪問麻州三日

中華人民共和國駐美大使柴澤民，於十一月十三日至十五日，由華府抵波士頓作爲期三日之短訪。據悉，柴澤民曾於十三日下午與本地留學生會晤，並舉行記者招待會。十四日則會晤本地華僑。

柴澤民在記者招待會中除表關懷大陸各區水災外，並強調目前現代化的政策，實施與未來展望。

### 二歲幼兒無知造成家庭慘劇

#### 盼華裔父母家長藉此警惕

十一月廿三日週一下午二時半許，居住在布蘭克市切士那街之朱(譯音)不幸發生慘劇。年僅僅有二年餘之長男湯姆用刀斬傷僅四個月大之幼妹瑪麗之頭部，瑪麗於事後告不治死亡。

事情發生前，二幼兒之婆婆因須上樓去廁所，數分鐘後她即聽見小孩哭聲，待急忙下樓後，已見湯姆持刀在瑪麗頭部，瑪麗之頭部流血。直至事發後一個鐘頭

### 十一月舉行公聽十二月投票決定

#### 中華公所與重建局土地用途規劃修正案

##### 廣受波士頓內各鄰社團團體地方人士支持

紐英崙中華公所與波士頓重建局聯合申請波士頓地區用途規劃修正案之公聽會，已於十一月十三日上午九時四十五分至十二時廿分，在市府八〇一號房正式舉行。波士頓地區用途規劃委員會現任七位委員，當日均出席。該委員會現尚有二席空缺。當日出席人數計有六十餘位。

在公聽會上作證支持此一修正案的團體，計有來自全市各區之團體、代表共計廿五位，另作證反對的爲波士頓醫院聯合會(Hospital)之職員主任墨非先生。

在公聽會上發言支持的團體代表與個人計有麻州眾議員瑪希先生、各洽格先生、麻州參議會主席之代表摩卡希先生、國際女土車衣業公會亞門先生、波士頓委員會鍾士先生、都市顧問公司格根先生、華埠房屋與土地發展小組之李太與哈特羅夫先生、車衣女工潘太、華美福利會暫行執行主任克勞弟先生、華人前進會黃君、奧士頓公民協會、范民區

居民會艾拔理先生、活士特廣場聯合會、米詢山區鄰居會、音樂廳區居民組織小組、西打灣區公民會、南端區居民聯合行動會、米詢山區策劃小組、南區聯合會、昆士社校新任主任畢克頓先生、麻州健康與醫院督長羅伯伯先生與布萊頓一團體等代表。

依提出之修正案所列，所有醫院或醫務機構，在其原定或已定之外新建的擴展計劃均須(一)向波士頓重建局提呈擴展方案，並由社區團體審閱方案。(二)舉行公聽會。(三)與波士頓地區用途規劃委員會商討後，有關擴展方案可被全盤否決、接納、或部份批准。

重建局主任萊恩先生在公聽會上表示，此舉將會帶引醫務機構一個「有秩序的擴展程序」，並讓重建局與土地用途規劃委員會決定「新擴展計劃是否與鄰近住屋與商業所需相互吻合」，並知曉「新擴展計劃是否影響波士頓之稅源」等等。他並強調重建局與鄰近社區團體事先知道新擴展計劃的內容以「衡量其影響之廣泛」。

紐英崙中華公所主席陳毓璇先生在其簡要證詞中，提及願意與塔伏士醫務中心維持「睦鄰」的關係，並力求華埠參與日後新擴展之策劃階段。他特別指出醫務中心數年來業已購得數段空曠地區。但棄而不用，反而繼續租賃收購尼倫街十五號與卅五號大樓。此一近舉不但「間接威脅到八衣業遷出華埠，並直接影響到八百位沒有其他求生技能且不識英語之華裔車衣工友。」

波士頓委員會代表鍾美先生，在公聽會上強調「此時為醫務機構開始與其鄰近社區展開彼此交談的時機」。華美福利會暫行執行主任克勞弟先生更進一步指出

「華埠現正面臨波士頓數項全面性的危機與土地房屋發展之慣有作風威脅的存亡邊緣」，塔美士此番將近二幢大樓事先「毫無向外界公佈」，與其服務衆人之存在宗旨背道而馳。他提醒七位土地用途規劃委員會「我們現在與一具有侵略其鄰社可能性之機構打交道。」

其他出席作證支持者亦異口同聲的道出各自以往之經驗與就此事所持之態度。

獨一反對此一修正案並出席作證者爲波士頓教授醫院聯合會之職員主任墨非先生，在證人席上宣稱，麻州法律早已明定須經鄰社與其他機構同意後，得有需要證明書方能策劃新擴展方案。另外聯邦與州政府另有法律規定，在審核新擴展方案時，須經環境研討、報告、與其對鄰近用途規劃的影響。他代表波士頓地區十五間醫院聯合指出醫務中心「不可因限在目前免稅的房產土地上繼續擴充而危及其醫務」，而此一「新擴展方案」並不一定影響到日後之稅源。

墨非先生表示若此一修正案經委員會通過後，將「增加市府、醫院、醫務機構之行政負擔，造成重大經濟損失上的延遲」。目前所需的彼此雙方建設性的合作。他進一步指出此一修正案有被外來團體利用的可能，而使所需之醫務服務蒙受不必要之延遲。

麻州健康與醫院督察羅伯伯先生並出席支持修正案的通過。另在布萊頓之聖伊利沙白醫院與在多切士特的康尼醫院，在原則上同意修正案所列之內容，但要在他們目前擁有的土地上繼續擴展。

波士頓市土地用途規劃委員會將於十二月十四日就此一修正案在六年內第三次的決定。該案須得現任七位委員之七票贊同方能通過。(主席應有九人，目前有二位空席)。

據悉，在公聽會舉行後，波士頓土地用途規劃委員會又收到三封信函，表示支持此一修正案之通過。



# 身居海外心仍向華 文化交流手足磋磨

## 海外中華文化中心正式成立

### 由名書畫家溫天羽主持

波士頓華埠海外中華文化中心，於上月廿二日上午正式於華盛頓街六百八十四號二樓該中心地址，首次舉行活動，並由旅居波士頓四年餘，熱心文化之名書畫家溫天羽先生主持中心事務。該日出席者計有愛好文藝十人之眾，舉凡剪紙、作詩相對、玩奏二胡凡鈴、墨筆濃墨等等均盡興而歸。

該會除於每週日上午九時半至十一時半舉行雅集，以期以音會伯仲，以文會友，以畫交流。目前參與人士來自華裔社區各階層，每位均係熱愛詩詞、文藝、音樂者。初計有廿餘人。彼此時常相對和詩、論趣敘雅、共嚐中華文化之芳香。據悉，該中心並於十一月廿六日感恩節舉行特別活動。席上仍不忘却作詩吟曲，相互磋磨。

中華文化中心會址計有二千餘方尺，為華美福利會舊址。該址係由黃官義先生免費供給，並

經月餘來諸位熱心同道之清理、油漆，並得各方友人慷慨捐出必需之傢俱，以敷目前應用。如各界熱心人士有意參與或捐贈傢俱者，請逕與溫天羽先生聯絡。本刊將於後期刊登專訪。附圖為名書畫家溫天羽先生近影。



## 中華藝文苑展出陳復禮攝影作品

中華藝文苑將於本年十二月九日至明年二月二十八日間在位於波士頓蒙街之華廈藝廊展出五十幅左右陳復禮的攝影佳作。陳復禮是旅居香港籍廣東的中國名攝影家，從事攝影事業幾四十年，得過國際攝影最高榮譽獎多次，數度被美國攝影學會列為十大國際攝影家之一，曾與同好在香港組「香港中國攝影協

會」，並主辦國際攝影沙龍，成績斐然。

此次展出的作品，多數為陳復禮收入鏡底的中國名山大川，也有部份為亞洲其他地方的景色。除取景佈局，光與色的運用爐火純青外，其作品最突出處是畫面洋溢著中國山水畫的詩情。畫面的題詩，署名印章更加濃中國畫的意趣。

## 八二年端午龍舟籌備

### 一月廿一日開會

一九八二年端午龍舟籌備委員會，將於八二年一月廿一日晚七時半在華埠昆士社校舉行其執行小組之選舉。

凡是有興趣義務幫助此一慶典籌備工作之熱心公益者，請屆時出席參加。會中並將討論分別小組與新建議。

## 黃劉嘉蓮女士

### 舉辦第五屆

### 學生鋼琴音樂演奏

曾獲紐英音學院碩士，旅居麻州廿餘年之黃劉嘉蓮女士，曾於十一月廿一日假波士頓紐英音學院舉辦第五屆學生鋼琴音樂演奏會。

會中除由黃女士的卅餘位學生分別演奏外，並由黃女士長公子黃應基專程由羅得州普域頓市之布朗大學回來助陣演奏，使其音樂會生色不少。

該日出席者計有百餘人之眾。會後並有茶點招待。

## 感恩敬老聚餐有感

感謝耶穌救靈魂  
恩典無邊萬家春  
聚集一堂齊讚美  
聚餐毋忘傳福音  
老者慎作好榜樣  
少壯努力充精兵  
同仇敵愾闢萬里  
歡唱凱旋迎萬君

林信仰

作於波士頓華人佈道會第二屆感恩敬老聚餐席上。  
一九八一年十一月廿八日

## 六十餘人聚集華醫

### 共享感恩聚餐

華人醫務中心會於十一月廿日上午十時至十二時半，在該中心舉行感恩節聚餐會。會中除由該中心職員黃小姐略講感恩節的歷史與由來，並由該中心捐贈二隻各四十餘磅之大火雞、紙巾、紙盆等等予六十餘位與會之成人與兒童。與會者齊自攜糯米飯、點心、燒賣、蝦餃、蛋糕、甜品等食物一齊共享感恩聚餐。

該次聚餐是由華醫社區服務部社會工作專員洪標英女士主持。其目的是為幫助新移民適應本地之風俗習慣，並盼其日後亦幫助新來之移民。

## 中華之聲十二月份節目

每週以中、英語播出的「波士頓中華之聲」廣播節目，十月開始已分別在本地兩個大學電台播出。在波士頓學院(Boston College)的WZBC 90.3 FM(電台)的播出時間為每週一下午五點半至六點半，在麻省理工學院的WMBR (88.1 FM)電台的播

## 麻州聖公會事工部

### 舉行感恩聚餐並續收課餘中心兒童

麻州聖公會華人事工部於十一月廿一日週六舉行感恩聚餐，共有六十餘人參加。大多數與會者為其在美之第一次感恩節。是次聚餐在波士頓市滿街聖保羅堂三樓舉行。聚餐中並有短講，由鮑宣容牧師主講感恩節在美國歷史上與文化上之意義。該堂大多數會友係近由東南亞、中國移民美國者。

該會華人事工部自今年八月一日成立以來，即已積極推廣英語班與兒童課餘中心之服務(詳情請閱本刊十一月號)。現在兒

## 亞裔文化中心籌備紀念美國排華法令百週年紀念

### 並於一月廿五日舉行第二屆農曆元旦慶祝晚會

西曆一月廿五日星期一，也就是農曆正月初一。亞裔文化中心將於晚間假昆市社區學校禮堂，舉行第二屆農曆元旦慶祝晚會，上年度的慶祝晚會頗為成功，有三百多位社區同胞到場欣賞。

文化中心同人希望今年的元旦慶祝晚會更為精彩，成功，今次的表演包括有中國民謠，兒童歌舞，樂器演奏，話劇，還有不同國籍的亞裔歌曲及民族舞蹈，詳情請致電四二六五三一三或八七六一一〇〇二江念祖君詢問。

出時間為每週六下午一點至兩點，歡迎大波士頓地區的僑胞收聽。

十二月份之節目計有介紹鄉土民謠演奏曲，教會聖樂介紹，校園與流行歌曲介紹等。文藝部份農曆十一月冬至的習俗。

童課餘中心各項籌備工作均已完畢，定於十二月七日下午二時正式開始上課。該中心設於奧士頓聖路加街五號之聖路加與聖瑪格烈特教堂內。

目前兒童課餘中心並繼續招收一年級至四年級之學生。該中心上課時間為下午二時至六時。歡迎各位住在奧士頓、布萊頓之華裔家長於週一至週五下午三時至六時親自至該中心上述地址或撥電話七八二二〇二九詢問報名手續。

亞裔文化中心懇望華埠的亞裔同胞藉着元旦晚會，大家共聚一堂，同賀大年伊始！

亞裔文化中心已開始籌備一連串富有文化教育性的中英項目，定於一九八二年五月間在波士頓華埠舉行這些項目主題是紀念美國排華法令一百週年。

一九八二年五月六日，美國國會通過第一條排斥華裔的法令，用白紙黑字，指明所有華裔人士此後不得移居美境，不得與在美家屬團聚，這鮮為人知，卻造成不少辛酸的法令，為期整整六十年。之後，其他排斥華裔及針對亞裔的法令接踵而來。

亞裔在美國，無論是受到美政法直接的壓迫或是經濟方面受到排擠，還是在社會上受到多方面歧視，亞裔各民族仍然堅強地站立着，大家聚居一起，開拓一個個互相支持的社區，更不斷地為美國作出貢獻，距離第一條排華法令已有一百年的今天，我們將回顧美國亞裔過去一百年的歷史從而了解他們的艱苦奮鬥，頌揚亞裔社區同胞的克苦精神，為亞裔民族的堅強感到自豪。

亞裔文化中心準備放映電影，中英語言幻燈片，專題討論會，文化藝術表演，以及亞裔在美國形象特輯等。

各界人士或任何團體，如有興趣參加籌備工作及計劃，請聯絡亞裔文化中心江念祖君。電話是四二六五三一三或八七六一一〇〇二。

舢舨月刊將會繼續發表紀念活動的籌備情形及有關資料。



SAMPAN

# 舢舨月刊

出版人：  
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地址：  
波士頓市佛街  
十號  
電話：  
四二六·八六七三

## 大波士頓區中華文化協會

### 正式展開活動中心計劃

大波士頓區中華文化協會董事會於九月廿六日正式通過接納該會長期策劃委員會提出之維斯頓菲爾士學校活動中心計劃（Weston Field School Activity Center Plan）。

開始租用該校兩間佔地共約二千三百多方的房間作為活動中心場地。

文化協會董事會並於同日通過成立活動中心節目委員會與募捐委員會，以共同推展文化協會的活動與計劃。

目前活動中心預期推展的節目與服務計有成人教育、青年活動、體育活動、專題演講、電影、視聽節目、專題作業、圖書館

、一般活動、分區活動、出版服務等等。並於十二月四日開放後即開始在活動中心展開一連串的節目預定於十二月四日舉行活動中心開放派對，五日舉行方塊舞會，十九日電影欣賞與橋牌比賽，廿四日聖誕節同樂會、廿九日摺紙特講、卅一日舉行除夕守歲等等。

文化協會將其會員依居住區域所在略分為五區：A區：北部安都弗區。B區：西北部艾克頓區。C區：西部勒星頓區。D區：西部紐頓區。E區：西南部弗明罕區。並依區選出五位區域代表，由他們來輪流主持節目的安排與經費的籌劃。依預計，活動

## 麻州民主黨委員會首次聚集華埠

### 十一日晚盛大舉行籌款餐會

麻州民主黨委員會在麻州州長初選前，將定於十二月十一日晚六時半至九時半，於波士頓華埠華珍酒家舉行籌款餐會。

預期與會人士計有現任州長金艾得華先生，已宣佈競選下屆民主黨州長候選人之上屆州長杜卡斯先生，與現任副省長奧紐先生，麻州民主黨眾議員與麻州各財政、人事、立法與行政方面之官員等等。

此次餐會預計有六百餘人參加，餐券每張五十元。所有收入將作為民主黨之經費所用。

此籌款餐會發起為陳毓禮、陳毓璇二兄弟。目的據稱為使麻州民主黨人士知曉華裔社區之存在，以期日後協助各項社區服務事項。

有意參加者請電中華公所陳毓璇先生五四二一二五七四或麗禮公司陳毓禮先生四二六二一七四四九詢問。

一、本刊為贈閱性質，歡迎來函華美福利會索閱。如讀者遷移地址，務請早日通知以更改新址。  
二、本刊經費全係各方讀者及熱心人士團體支持。歡迎讀者賜助郵印費，不論多少皆所歡迎。  
三、本刊篇幅公開，歡迎投稿與圖片，更歡迎讀者來函討論指教。稿件請儘量包括中、英雙種文字，以減少

## 華埠出售

### 地下車與巴士月票

紐英南中華公所將於八一年十二月開始試辦出售波士頓地下車與巴士之月票。

其售票期間為每月最後五個工作天（不計週六與週日）之辦公時間。早上九時至下午五時。因月票票價依路程遠近有別，其票價由十七元至五十六元不等。並分六種月票之分。

如有任何疑問，請電五四二二五七四詢問細節。

## 波城國民黨分部舉行 總理總裁誕辰紀念會

（波士頓訊）此間國民黨分部，以十一月十二日為該黨總理一百一十六歲，總裁九十五歲冥誕，同時舉行紀念大會。參加者有該黨黨員，僑團首長、僑胞、及中央日報、星島日報兩位記者，約共五六十人。下午一時開

翻譯工作。  
四、在編者主理期間，本刊中文版將以公正、客觀之立場，多方就大波士頓區華裔社區各項時事、各僑團、組織之近展、文教訊息、時人動態與其它具有新聞性之消息作詳實的報導。以期維繫華裔訊息交流，共謀華裔社區利益。並坦誠以文相論，推展中華文化傳統。

## 波士頓煤氣公司

### 印發中文賬單

波士頓煤氣公司經由華僑職員協助翻譯，現已正式印發中英雙語之賬單。

一雙語賬單是專為煤氣公司各區之華裔用戶方便而印製的。如舢舨讀者須獲一份雙語賬單樣本，請至下述機構索取：  
波士頓華人青年協會，哈里臣街一九九號。  
紐英南中華公所：惡士佛街十四號。

華美福利會：惡士佛街十八號。  
華醫：華盛頓街八八五號社區服務部洪標英女士。  
大同村：哈里臣街二二二號。

舢舨月刊同人謹此敬祝各位讀者有個充滿著友愛、希望與和平的聖誕假期，並祝各位一九八二年愉快、順意。



## 舢舨月刊本期贊助人



活特文父子公司  
伊士文殯儀館

495 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE  
BOSTON, MA 02215 536 1310

## 本年冬季

### 燃金補助接受申請

波士頓社區發展行動局業已開始其八一年冬季在波士頓、布克蘭與紐頓各市之燃金補助計劃。如你符合該局所訂之家庭入息標準與其他資格，可就暖氣燃金、電氣、煤氣或租金（如包括暖氣）獲得金錢補助。

申請是項補助時，須攜帶家庭入息證明與燃金或煤、電賬單。祇有最近收到的上述賬單且尚未繳付費用的才有資格申請。

詳情請電華美福利會四二六八六七三或社區發展行動局總局三五七六〇三一詢問。  
奧士頓區請電七八三一四八五（粵語、英語），多切士特區請電二八八一二七〇〇（英語），南端區請電二六七一七四〇（粵語、英語）。

除此之外，某些合格的家庭將會獲贈預防冬季的材料，以節省燃金。